New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1840 — NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1857. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

PRIOR AND PRIORESS BEATEN!

Departure of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

Junction of the Cable—Message through 2,500 Miles in One Second.

DEATH OF LABLACHE.

REPORTED FALL OF DELHI.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE WAR.

Cotton Up—Breadstuffs Steady.

CONSOLS 91@91 1-8.

By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, August 11.

The R. M. steamship Canada, from Liverpool at [illegible] P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 1, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, and the steamer Edinburgh, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

Amongst the passengers by the Canada are Hon. Henry J. Raymond and the Bishop of Kentucky.

The Canada reports passing, Aug. 10, lat. 43°, lon. 62°, ship Queen of the Lakes, bound West.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, the Government was in a minority of sixty, upon a division for the second reading of the Superannuation bill. A motion for a second reading having been carried on the following evening, Lord Palmerston said the Government would offer no further opposition to the bill.

The new Divorce bill was then debated, and strenuous opposition was shown to it, but it was ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough attacked, and Lord Granville defended, the present Governor-General of India, the latter stating that Lord Canning was proving himself quite equal to the emergency.

On Friday, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said that communications had been made to the Venezuelan Government upon the subject of the British schooner Herie, at Carracoas, and that the British Charge D'Affaires there had been instructed to take such steps in the matter as he might deem necessary.

THE GOODWOOD RACES—PRIOR AND PRIORESS BEATEN.

The American horses Prior and Prioress made their first appearance on the English Turf, in the race for the Goodwood Cup, on the 30th ult., and were beaten. Fourteen horses ran, and the Americans came in [illegible] on the list. The first favorite and two other horses fell off so that the race can scarcely be regarded as a criterion.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The Royal assent had been given to the bill incorporating the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

All the vessels comprising the expedition for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable had arrived at Cork. It was intended that they should leave that port for Valentia on the 31st of July or the 1st of August, and that, the weather permitting, the shore end should be landed, and the vessels commence sinking the cable on the 3d or 4th of August. It is intended strictly to avoid giving priority of information, and to afford no facilities for [illegible] or speculating during the laying of the cable. A house was being constructed at the terminus, into which would be introduced the end of the cable, and, during the progress of the laying of it, no one will have permission there excepting the officers of the Company and his associates, and they will avoid all communication with persons outside. Progress will be reported daily to all parts of Europe. The paying-out experiments from the [illegible] between Dover and Queenstown were [illegible] successful.

The following was the latest telegraphic dispatch received regarding the cable:

QUEENSTOWN, July 31, 1857.

Richard Stuart, Esq., Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool:

The submarine cable on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, over twenty-five hundred miles long, was joined together last evening, and messages sent through the entire length in less than a second. Everything works beautifully, and we are all in high spirits. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is expected to witness the commencement of the proceedings.

(Signed,) CYRUS W. FIELD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Napoleon had visited Victoria at the Isle of Wight, and the Emperor and Empress of France were expected there about the 6th of August.

Rumors were current that the Government intended to send 30,000 additional troops to India.

A large and influential deputation from the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester had an interview with Lord Palmerston for the purpose of submitting to him certain proposals, by means of which a largely increased supply may be obtained from India. The result of the interview was not stated.

Mr. Muntz, the well-known Reformer and Member of Parliament for Birmingham for seventeen years, died on the 30th. There was some talk of putting Mr. John Bright in nomination to fill the vacancy.

There had been a great political demonstration at [illegible], composed principally of non-electors. Resolutions were passed declaring that it is the right of every man who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years to have a vote in the election of members of Parliament, and to have the protection of the ballot in the exercise of that right, and that there ought to be a distribution of the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom, equalized in proportion to the population.

The journals from the South and Middlewards districts of Ireland state that the greatest anxiety begins to prevail with regard to the safety of the potato crop, although the disease, it was generally admitted, had only partially manifested itself.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The clipper ship *Lightning* arrived to-day from Australia, with 38,000 ounces of gold.

INDIA.

The details of the Indian news already telegraphed reached London on Friday night.

Rumors were very prevalent that Delhi had been taken, but according to the last authentic accounts, dated June 27, it was still in the possession of the insurgents. It was very generally believed in London, on Friday evening, on the strength of a communication from the East India House, that Delhi had fallen, after the close of official hours, and accordingly an advance took place in Consols.

The Bombay Times of July 1, says the rebellion is universal in the Bengal Army, and even the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry, which was publicly thanked by the Governor General in person for its loyalty three weeks before, had been disarmed.

Not a symptom of dissatisfaction has as yet appeared in the Madras Army, which manifested perfect loyalty, and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of the fifty-six regiments, or portions of regiments, which have mutinied, while thirty have been disarmed, and one disbanded. In fact, the Bengal Army has ceased to exist.

The fall of Delhi will do more to quench rebellion than anything else. There is some anxiety about the Nizam's country, as the 1st Regiment of Cavalry had mutinied, and there were great atrocities committed at Hansie and Hissar, but many Europeans escaped. No Europeans were killed at Arungbad. The Shahpoor levies had mutinied, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none of them were injured. At Allahabad 30 Europeans and their families were killed, including 11 officers.

The Ex-King of Oude and his Minister have been proved to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, in connection with the pensioned King of Delhi, and it is expected that discoveries of other Mahometan Princes being concerned in it has led to the disarming of all the native troops at Calcutta and in the neighborhood, with the exception of a body guard, which is composed of picked and well-tried men. Many of the disarmed men have since deserted. The defence of Calcutta had become a subject of great anxiety to the European Government, which had yielded to the pressure, and consented to the enrolment of a corps of volunteer guards, who patrol the streets at night.

In Calcutta and the neighborhood, great excitement existed, owing to the discovery of a conspiracy for a general uprising on the part of the Mussulman population and seizure of the city by them. The inhabitants keep themselves armed, and the public buildings, hotels, and other principal places are garrisoned by sailors belonging to ships in the River. The French Consul at Calcutta called together all the *French* inhabitants and Captains of *French* vessels, and desired them to furnish and equip a force of armed men to watch over the safety of the European community. French families were being taken on board vessels.

A letter from Binney & Co., (a highly respectable firm,) dated Madras, June 27, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras on the previous day of the fall of Delhi.

CHINA.

Further details of the naval operations on the Canton River state that on the 27th of May thirteen junks were destroyed, and that on the 28th twenty-seven heavily-armed junks were captured.

On the 6th of June two thousand of the British naval force were engaged, and captured a fort, and took or destroyed one hundred and twenty-seven junks, mounting over nine hundred guns, with nine thousand men. The British lost three officers and eight men, and fifty-six wounded, some mortally.

At Shanghae freights were unaltered.

At Hong Kong the export of Tea from the 1st of July last year, to the 10th of June, was 69,488,000 pounds, and of Silk 49,569 bales.

At Singapore a good business was doing in imports. Produce was in good demand, but the supplies were scanty. Sterling Exchange, 4s. 10d.@5s. The new crop of Mankin silk was reported to be fine and abundant, but prices were very high.

At Foo Choo, the supplies of tea were small, and quotations were advancing.

Gen. Burnham and Staff arrived at Hong-Kong on the 10th June.

Lord Elgin was at Singapore.

The U. S. frigate *San Jacinto* remained at Hong Kong.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned to Paris from Plombières on Wednesday.

The *Journal de Havre* intimates that it has been officially decided that the New-York Line of Transatlantic steamers is to be granted to Havre with a subvention of three million francs; the Antilles line to Nantes with six millions subvention, and the Brazil line to Bordeaux and Marseilles with five millions subvention.

The trial of the Italians and others, for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, takes place on the 6th or 8th of August.

Letters from France say that the harvest surpasses expectation.

Paris papers report the death of Lablache, the famous Italian singer.

It is reported from Paris that the result of the elections had proved so unsatisfactory that a modification of universal suffrage is contemplated.

The Three Per Cents closed on Friday at 66f. @66c.

The majority of the Directors of the Bank of France on Thursday, rejected the proposition for lowering the rate of discount to five per cent.

HOLLAND.

The *Echo of Hague* says: "We have now before us the three bills for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, just presented by the Minister of the Colonies to the Chamber. From rapid examination we can affirm they only nominally abolish slavery. According to these projects Government will disburse a sum exceeding twelve millions of florins to purchase slaves, who are afterwards to be allowed to continue to work for their masters as previously or to labor under the direction of the public functionaries, but they are not to regain their liberty until they shall have reimbursed the expenses of their pretended emancipation, and shall also have gained the consent of the authorities.

SPAIN.

Talavera had been declared in a state of siege, on account of a destructive fire which the Government attributed to the revolutionists.

The Spanish correspondent of the *Times* says that the Spanish-Mexican questions will be further discussed in Paris. Lord Howden had arrived there from Madrid, as also had Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy.

PORTUGAL.

The Brazilian Government, through their Minister at Lisbon, are understood to have made urgent representations to the Portuguese Government, regarding the large amounts of forged Brazilian paper currency, which are manufactured in Portugal and sent out for circulation in Rio and elsewhere.

The Duke de Saldanha had, at his own request, received his dismissal from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army, and the Count de Santa Maria was appointed *ad interim* to the post.

ITALY.

The grain crops were magnificent. At Genoa, wheat, which sold a month ago at 33f., had fallen to 23f.

A letter from Leghorn states that the twenty individuals arrested for the affair of June 30 had been set at liberty, but that fresh arrests were being made every day.

RUSSIA.

Cholera was prevailing extensively at St. Petersburg on the the 21st ult.; the number of cases was 174.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Russia and France were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 18th ulto.

TURKEY.

A London paper says: "It is now anticipated, not merely that France will refuse to recognize the validity of the Moldavian elections, but also that she will peremptorily insist at Constantinople, on the recall of the Kaimakan Vorgorides. Should Turkey refuse, as is very probable, it is believed that France will propose to call the Paris Conference together to decide the question. The affair altogether looks gloomy.

Reschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

PERSIA.

Mr. Murray, the British Minister, has consented to make an entry into Teheran, without being attended by a large military escort.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Steamship Canada sailed from here at 5:45 P. M. for Boston. Wind West. Weather stormy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* notes a slight advance on middling qualities of American, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week were 62,500 bales, including 9,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¾d.	Middling Mobiles	8⅛d.
Middling Orleans	8⅜d.	Fair Uplands	8⅝d.
Fair Mobiles	8⅝d.	Middling Uplands	8⅛d.

The stock in port was 496,000 bales, of which 403,000 were American.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market quiet and steady. Estimated sales 5,000 bales.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and James McHenry's circulars quote the Provision market generally steady. Beef closed buoyant, but with less doing. Pork firm, at an advance chiefly on fine qualities, of 2s. Bacon quiet. Lard closed buoyant, under an active demand, at 66s.@68s. and 69s. for very choice. Tallow steady—Butchers' Association, 61s.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Provisions steady. Lard firm.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet. The weather had been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were encouraging. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour quiet and steady. Wheat, an average business, without quotable change in prices. Corn quiet. White had advanced 1s. on the week. Quotations, Flour—Western Canal 30s.@30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s. Red Wheat, 8s. 3d.@9s. 3d.; White, 9s. 3d.@10s. 9d. Mixed Corn, 38s. 6d.; Yellow, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d.; White, 40s. Messrs. Richardson Bros. quote Wheat dull, and declined 1d.@2d.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—a declining tendency.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Broker's Circular quotes Ashes quiet at 46s.@48s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Molasses nominal. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Bengal declined 6d. Tea holders demand an advance, awaiting the mails from China. Rosin steady, at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for common; 5s. 3d.@12s. for medium, and 16s. 6d. for very fine. Tar 16s.@18s. 3d. Philadelphia Bark advanced to 16s. Linseed Oil dull at 41s. Olive Oil—Average sales without quotable change. Palm Oil quiet, sales at £48@£48. In Cod and Whale Oil nothing doing. Seal Oil £48@£48. Sperm dull and lower. Sales at £88@£90. Spirits Turpentine active and steady. Sales at 39s. 9d. to arrive, and 41s. on the spot.

London Money Market.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. quote Money in increased demand at 5½@6 per cent. Consols for Money 91@91¼, and for account 91⅛@91⅜. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅝d. Eagles 76s. 2½d. Dollars 5s. 1¼d. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £168,000.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, 1¼ P. M.

Consols for Money 91@91⅛.

Manchester Market.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are favorable.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Breadstuffs quiet, with a declining tendency. Wheat—Tendency downward. White, 58s.@60s.; Red, 54s.@56s. Coffee dull and heavy. Iron—Rails had advanced, and closed firm at £7 5s.@£7 10s.; Bars are not mentioned; Scotch Pig, 75s. 6d. Sugars opened firmer, but closed quiet and steady. Tea firmer. Common Congou, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 2¾d. Linseed Oil, 38s. 6d.@39s. Sperm Oil nominal, at £87@£88. Whalebone—Holders demand an advance. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 41s. Tallow, 58s. 9d. for Y. C. Saltpetre slightly advanced. Coffee—More doing. Tin firm.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bell & Son quote American Securities dull, and without sales of moment. Messrs. Baring Brothers quote them slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

United States Bonds, buyers at	106
Massachusetts 5s	101
Maryland 6s	90
Pennsylvania Bonds	80@82
Illinois Central 7s	83@85
Illinois Central (Freeland)	102@105

The Times states that no business was done in American Securities on Friday.

Freights.

The Liverpool American Freight Market was generally unchanged. Passengers were dull to Boston, at £4 10s., to New-York, at £3 10s.@£3 15s., and to Philadelphia, at £4 5s. Foreign Charters were stagnant.

Havre Markets.

(For the week ending July 28, inclusive.) Cotton, steady but quiet; sales, 8,000 bales. Stock in port 169,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 118f. Breadstuffs—A declining tendency. Ashes, dull. Provisions, firm; no American in market. Rice, firm. Tallow and Lard—Quotations nominal. Sugar, dull and slightly declined. Whalebone, firmer.

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—July 27, David H., at Antwerp; 24th, North Star, at Bremerhaven; 26th, Jason, at Bremen.

Sailed for New-York—27th, Wm. Woodbury, from Cardiff; 27th, Crusade, from Sunderland; 26th, Admiral, from Havre; Gerard, from Helvoet; 28th, Leader, from Cardiff; W. Chandler, from Bordeaux; 29d, Masonic, from Holdera; 29th, J. C. Humphreys, from Cardiff; Savannah and Calhoun, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—July 28, Palmyra, from Ardrossan; 29th, Johanna Broene, from Wick.

Sailed for Charleston—July 27, Wanderer, from [illegible]

Sailed for New-Orleans—July 29, Perthshire, from Liverpool; 30th, Frank Pierce, from Liverpool.

From Rio de Janeiro.

By the arrival at this port on Tuesday of the ship *Hesse*, Captain Mauton, from Rio de Janeiro, we have papers to the 5th of July—two weeks later than previous advices *via* England.

The papers state that the city was healthy, no cases of yellow fever being reported among the 349 patients in the Hospital, and but two fatal cases of that disease on the previous day.

The British fleet, consisting of the steam-frigate *Furious*, Commodore Osborne, and fifteen steam-transports and gunboats, sailed *en route* for China on the 4th of July.

The American National Anniversary was celebrated by Rio vessels of all nations dressing in their best and the men-of-war saluting the American Flag.

The American bark *Conrad*, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of 2,350 barrels flour, commenced to discharge at 3 o'clock P. M. July 3, and, at the end of twenty-four hours, had taken in 4,000 bags of coffee, and been cleared and made ready for sea. The Rio papers record this feat as an unprecedented one, and say it deserves to be spread far and wide, as an instance of the promptness with which commercial business may be transacted in that port.

The Imperial Parliament was in session. Among the subjects under debate was one to pay the Custom-House and other employes sufficient salaries to support them. At present the stipends of officials in Brazil are little more than nominal, and bribery is considered a matter of course, as all travelers and merchants who have business with the Custom-House, and Consuls, can testify.

Another project contemplates the complete revision of the Commercial Code, and the enactment of more liberal commercial laws.

A contract had been entered into for the construction of an Imperial highway from Rio to the distant Province of Minas Geraes, where all the diamonds come from. A railroad is to follow.

An expensive monied company had just been incorporated. It is called the "Janco Industrial e Hypothecaria." Its objects are:

1. To promote the colonization of the country by every practicable means.

2. To promote all railroad projects, the opening of new roads, streets and public squares, the construction of new edifices, and the distribution of the lower orders advantageously.

3. To secure city and country property à la *Credit Mobilier*.

4. To undertake any operations in credit tending to develop the resources of the country.

Sailed July 4, bark *Clara Hazell*, for New York; bark *Meteo*, for New-Orleans; schooner *Amelia*, for Bahia.

COFFEE—No transactions in Coffee had taken place worthy of mention, and there are no quotations in the papers.

VOYAGE OF A YACHT OF TWENTY-THREE TONS FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool *Post*, in its issue of July 29, says: "The arrival at this port, yesterday, of the yacht *Charter Oak*, from New-York, furnishes a striking proof of what perseverance can accomplish, and show to us English the sort of stuff our transatlantic cousins are made of. The *Charter Oak* is a little vessel, 42 feet long, 13 feet wide, 5 feet 3 inches deep, and measures 23 tons. She was built and rigged by her captain and owner, Mr. Wind, in Connecticut, and by him and one man brought safely across the stormy Atlantic, in thirty-seven days. She started with the captain and two men, but one of them was unfortunately lost overboard the first day. To most men, this would have been enough to frighten them off their perilous enterprise, but our two undaunted navigators (one of whom had never been at sea before) were not to be frightened. Without a chronometer, (for no one would trust one in so frail a conveyance, and the captain was too poor to buy one,) without a chart of the coast they were steering for, these two men pursued their dangerous way, through several storms, and reached Liverpool in the time mentioned."

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE POUND.—About a dozen of the dogs taken to the pound this season were hydrophobic. One of the men employed in drowning the dogs was bitten several times by dogs undoubtedly mad, but the keeper says he was so full of whisky that the poison could not get in, and he suffered no inconvenience from the bites. The carcasses of the dogs are taken to the offal boats, which convey them to Barren Island, where every part of them is turned to some useful account. The fat is tried out, the skins are sold to glovers, and of the bones De Bono makes that famous superphosphate of lime which the Williamsburg people think they smell when they whiff the air laden with the fragrance of her offal contractor Connell's dead horses.

QUARANTINE LOCATION.

The Quarantine Commissioners Go Down to Seguine's Point and Find an Eden—The Buildings Prove "Ample Accommodations," the Marsh is a Lovely Loch—The Fence is Defensible.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

Seguine's Point will be famous in history, if passing events have any influence upon posterity. Selected by "the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine," as a place for the temporary accommodations of Yellow-Fever patients, a storm of opposition naturally arose among the residents in the vicinity, and after the destruction by fire of the innocuous buildings purchased by them, which had stood undisturbed for a half century upon the grounds, the new buildings and other improvements begun upon the premises have only been protected from conflagration by a small standing army of policemen. Bayonets have bristled at the four borders of the old Wolfe farm, and howitzers, loaded to the muzzle, have gaped in warning for months past at the indignant oystermen, who had threatened, and for aught that appears to the contrary, who still persist in their threats to lay the buildings in ashes before they shall be used to shelter a Yellow-Fever patient. Rewards have been offered for incendiaries—arrests have been made, and the suspected parties put under bonds.

The Captain of the Police force has been charged with theft by the alleged incendiary, and held to bail, by way of an offset; and, finally, the leading Commissioner has been sued for libel, and compelled to give recognizances to appear, and be tried for the offence before a Richmond County Justice. The *habeas corpus* has been brought into requisition, and all the paraphernalia of law laid under contribution to add to the perplexity and confusion. Pilgrimages have been made to the spot, by land and by water, by steamers, in carriages, and on foot—on week-days and on Sundays, by crowds of curious inquirers, to see a place which has been the centre of attraction, of so much excitement, and where the oysters are so fat and fine. Affairs now approach a culmination. The arduous labors of the Commissioners are drawing to a close.

The last official pilgrimage to this famous locality by the Commissioners of Quarantine was made yesterday, agreeably to an understanding previously made with the Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of handing over to the custody of that Board the accommodations there provided under the law. The day at first fixed on for this duty was Saturday last, but by request of the Commissioners of Emigration, who urged that they could not be ready to join the party on that day, it was adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th, when Mr. Casserly, the Clerk of the Emigration Commissioners, said that Board would be ready, or, if they were not, he would give timely notice to the contrary. Accordingly Messrs. Hall, Bowne and Benson, with several invited guests, arranged to start from the Vanderbilt Landing in carriages, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Not having received the promised notice from Mr. Casserly they waited some time after the hour appointed for the Commissioners of Emigration, and when it was evident they would not come the party moved on towards the point.

The party consisted of Messrs. Hall, Bowne and Benson, the Commissioners, Drs. Thompson, Bissell and Westervelt, a former Health Officer of the port, Drs. Rowland and Boardman, Jay Tompkins, David Stewart, Rev. Mr. Brett, John D. Snediker, Clerk of the Commissioners of Quarantine; Mr. Van Tassel, editor of the *Staten Island Chronicle*, and—"the Press."

They denounced the mad proceedings on board the storm-driven steamer of Monday as surreptitious, uncourteous and unfair on the part of those gentlemen. The intention had been to consult together upon what had been done—to compare views—and, if any alterations were required, to adopt them. But the whole design had been defeated by this unexpected and *ex parte* visit of a portion of the Commissioners and several interested and prejudiced persons to the grounds, for the evident purpose of creating opposition, and casting odium upon their labors. They considered the language of some of the speakers on board the steamboat on Monday as extremely ungentlemanly and uncourteous.

The party reached the new Quarantine at 12 o'clock, and made a careful survey of the grounds, the buildings, the "accommodations." Unlike the party who went down on Monday, they are not greeted by any gathering of the oystermen, and so far as could be observed, there was not a solitary Staten Islander on the premises during the hours spent there.

Everybody was pleased with the location, the grounds were delightful, the surroundings all that could be wished for the purpose intended. The fine view of the Bay, and the pure and bracing air which swept across its surface were declared to be sufficient of themselves to raise a sick man to health. There were no marshy grounds discovered—the high fence did not either obstruct the circulation of air, or intercept the view, as the top of it, on three sides, was upon a level with the floors of the two hospital buildings, the ground upon these three sides falling away from the higher ridges, on which the buildings are situated.

They visited the pond west of the location but searched in vain for any signs of stagnation in its limpid waters; the jungles inhabited by the boa constrictors and tigers could not be found, and the olfactories of the physicians, professionally keen-scented, and of the clergymen constituting the party, were taxed in vain to detect any unwholesome odors floating in the breeze. Commissioner Hall asserted that the pond might be made the most ornamental, as it was the most useful feature of the whole establishment; the lower part should have a dam across it, and the portion next to the shore be drained, thus converting the shoal part into a lovely piece of meadow; the remainder should then be dredged, the bank terraced and the bottom strewed with white pebbles or sand from the beach; here the convalescing yellow fever patients could beguile the weary hours by angling for trout among the shady trees which overhang its banks. The hospital buildings were pronounced perfect, and not to be improved; these were the sentiments of the whole party.

The policemen, who are now reduced to ten in number, accompanied the visitors over the grounds, pointing out the historic points—where the De Wolfe buildings stood, which were burned, describing the attack of the midnight party some weeks since, and showing the hole in the fence that was cut through by the attacking party, and the chance bullet holes near by. The howitzers had crept quietly under the building, as if to conceal themselves from the public gaze—their occupation was gone. A few straggling muskets were observed in the police quarters, but it was evident the bayonets upon them had seen but little pummice-stone since they had come into such close contact with the salt water air, for they were very much rusted.

Having fully inspected the establishment, the company adjourned *en masse* to the house of Mr. Vorhees, about half a mile off, upon the main road, where a bounteous repast had been provided. All sat down with sharpened appetites to dinner, after which a meeting was organized, Ex-Mayor Hall presiding. Another hour was occupied in remarks from the company, upon the absorbing topic which had brought them together.

Mr. Hall gave as a sentiment, "The Commissioners of Emigration—their absence is accounted for—they were overcome by their severe labors of yesterday."

The company rose and drank the toast in profound silence.

The health of Dr. Thompson was next proposed, but he declined to speak, (the day before he escaped a speech also, with great wisdom,) and gave the health of Dr. Westervelt. Dr. W. would have been better pleased to hear from the present health officer, in whose honor the toast had been given, but since he had been pressed to speak, he would say a few words. The day had been most auspicious, and what they had witnessed was most gratifying to him, and he was certain it was equally pleasing to all present. They had carefully inspected what the Commissioners had done, and for himself he considered the whole as reflecting much credit upon them; there was nothing now required but the necessary beds and bedding, to fit the place for the reception of patients, and complete the accommodations.

Mr. Bowne toasted the press, which was replied to by Mr. Van Tassel, the editor of the Staten Island *Chronicle*. He considered the objections to the place unfounded—he saw no marsh, no stagnant pond, no miasmatic swamp. He thought the location admirable, as well as the provisions for the sick. He proposed the health of Mr. Hall, who spoke at length in defence of the course of the Commissioners, eulogising the selection as the most suitable for the purpose required, and deprecating the hasty and inconsiderate action of the Commissioners of Emigration and their friends in the wholesale condemnation they had pronounced upon their labors. He believed a careful inspection of the place, and the arrangements provided for the temporary accommodation of the sick, would vindicate the propriety of the location, and sustain them in the course they had pursued; they had acted with a strict regard to the public health, and with a view to protect the lives and business interests of the City of New-York and the surrounding inhabitants; these had demanded that the Quarantine should be removed, and as a temporary measure that those suffering from epidemic diseases, and particularly yellow fever, should be placed beyond the influence of the City. It was now objected that they had selected a place too far from the City. He thought after all the opposition and difficulty they had encountered in the discharge of their duties these objections were puerile, and unbecoming men. The public would sustain them, and their own consciences would acquit them. Commissioners Bowne and Benson and others followed in the same strain, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That this meeting approves the action and conduct of the Quarantine Commissioners and declare their course entitled to the approbation of the public at large.

The meeting then adjourned, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

The Case of the Fast Young Man.

The case of the young man, named Stewart B. Adams, charged with embezzlement, by Mr. Arthur R. Lamb, proprietor of the drinking saloon of the Howard Hotel, and who employed Adams as a barkeeper, was to have been examined yesterday before Justice Welsh. Messrs. Clinton and Banks appeared for the prosecution, and Judge Beebe and Mr. Nash for the defendant. There was quite a large number of friends of the prisoner present, who took a lively interest in the matter. It was to have been heard at 2 o'clock, but was not called up until 3 o'clock, when Judge Beebe, asked for a postponement, on the ground that he was engaged in another cause. The examination was consequently postponed until Thursday at 3 o'clock. The friends of the prisoner expected that he would have been admitted to bail, and they were prepared with it, to the extent of ten or twenty thousand dollars, but the magistrate could not take bail in the criminal suit, unless an examination were waived; and besides that, one of the Sheriff's deputies was present, in case of his discharge, to hold him, in a civil suit, to recover $10,000, and he would take no less than that amount of bail. The examination, however, was not waived and the young man was locked up. He is said to be quite a favorite among a number of the merchants doing business in the vicinity, who are in the habit of taking an occasional tod at the Howard. They believe him innocent of any extensive embezzlement, and are willing to aid him in any way they can in his present troubles. He will, probably, have additional counsel when the case comes up again.

BROADWAY WINE MERCHANTS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Sergeant S. J. Smith and Officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday, took into custody Julian Le Goupil and J. S. Joseux, of the firm of Le Goupil, Joseux & Co., wine merchants, doing business at No. 348 Broadway, charged with having feloniously received quantities of goods which had been stolen or surreptitiously obtained from various firms in the City. Some weeks ago, it appears, one Eugene Descares was arrested for swindling various firms out of large amounts of goods by means of forged orders and worthless checks. He now makes affidavit that Le Goupil & Joseux employed him at this business, and have done so for nearly two years. The plan of operation was for Descares to call upon various wine and other importers, buy goods of them on forged orders of respectable firms, or worthless checks have the goods taken to different parts of the City and there deposited on the sidewalk. These goods would, soon after, be taken up by the carman of Le Goupil & Joseux and conveyed to their store, the unfortunate sellers of the goods finding out, too late, that they had been swindled, but not knowing where to look for their goods. Descares enumerates among the firms thus swindled, Bremiger & Co., of 3 baskets of champagne, 3 boxes of claret and 2,500 cigars. W. Stiles, of 4 barrels of spirits. Huffman & Curtis, of Murray-street, of 3 barrels of spirits. John Broxham, 2 barrels of spirits. John Ferral, 4 barrels. Barnard & Co., 1 pipe. Schuchard & Gebhard, 1 pipe worth $180. Dayton & Sprague, of No. 21 Robinson street, of 1 pipe. Coolidge & Young, No. 108 Sheriff street, 3 barrels [illegible]. Cook & Co., a quantity of furniture, some of which has been found at their store. Finally Descares was arrested and now makes the above exposé. How far his statements can be substantiated remains to be shown. The accused were taken before Justice Welsh and held to bail in $1,000 each to answer. Le Goupil, it is stated, was arrested a year or more ago, charged with seducing a German girl and afterwards procuring an abortion upon her. He is now, it is further stated, under bonds to answer that complaint.

THE WRECK OF THE BARK BYRON—DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION IN THE SHIP CHANNEL.—It will be remembered that the bark *Byron*, from Cuba, was sunk by the ice in the lower bay, between the Middle and the West bank, in main ship channel, last January. It is now ascertained, from good authority, that this sunken wreck is likely to create a formidable obstruction to navigation into the port of New York. The effect, as all experienced persons are aware, of sunken wrecks, especially in two ways, is to accumulate shoals by the constant deposit of sand around them by the currents. This is already beginning to manifest itself in the case of the *Byron*. The vessel having already become "sanded" to a great extent, water is fast shoaling and is threatening to leave one of the worst obstructions we have ever had in the ship channel of our harbor.

We are told that the expense of removing this wreck will be great, but if it is not taken out of the way soon it will be impossible to remove it at all, and great losses will be occasioned to shipping interests. If the merchants and underwriters would call the attention of the Government to the subject, and the importance of the matter were fairly stated, it is believed that measures would be at once adopted to get rid of the obstruction.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—A poor man named Patrick Marmion, who has been employed by the Commissioners in cleaning the streets, has had a horse for three months in the stables belonging to James Farrell, No. 223 Elizabeth-street. Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, Marmion being employed to clean Broadway, went for his horse. Farrell would not let him have it, as he owed a month's rent. This caused some angry words between them, when Farrell seized a heavy hammer and struck Marmion several dangerous blows on the head. Farrell has not been arrested.

CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body of a male infant found in the dock foot of Twenty-seventh street, North River, and the Jury believing that it had designedly been thrown into the water, rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning, by being thrown into the river by some person or persons to them unknown."

The Great Fete Champetre at Newport.

A Brilliant Crowd—Distinguished Guests—The End of Things to Wear, to Eat and to Do—A Sumptuous Spread—Dancing to the Close—Three Live Lords and a London Banker—Plenty of Music and Merriment, but very little Sunshine—[illegible] our Host and the [illegible].

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

The great *Fete Champetre*, given by Mr. Wetmore in honor of Mr. Peabody, the London banker, is just over. It was altogether unprecedented in Newport at least, for its magnificence, and was a brilliant success. Invitations to some three thousand persons had been issued, and the number present was not less than twenty-five hundred. If it had been given on any other day but Monday, there would have been two or three hundred more; for it was extremely inconvenient for many who had received invitations to spend Sunday at Newport, which it was necessary to do, as there is no way of reaching this out-of-the-way place on Monday. The Metropolitan boat Governor left New-York on Sunday afternoon, and a few guests came in her; but as it is not generally known that there is such a convenience as a Sunday boat from New-York, many who would have been glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of coming in her were unable to do so.

The Chateau Sur Mer, Mr. Wetmore's villa, in the grounds of which the *fete* took place, is one of the largest and most magnificent houses in Newport. It stands on the ocean side of Bellevue-avenue, about half a mile from the *Ocean House*; the entrance to the grounds is through an arched gateway of brown free-stone, and the Château, which is built of a yellowish kind of granite, stands in the centre of about forty acres of a finely cultivated lawn. Though the house has many spacious and splendidly decorated apartments, yet there are none capable of accommodating the immense throng of visitors whom the liberal owner had invited to be his guests, and he had erected a pavilion for the purpose of a dancing saloon in the rear of the house. This superb pavilion was a hundred feet square; it was covered with canvas, and the floor was admirably laid for dancing. In the rear of the dancing pavilion was another nearly as large, in which the refreshment tables were spread, under the supervision of that accomplished Colored *Chef* Downing, who seemed to regard the whole affair as his apotheosis. The tables, it is needless to say, were set out with all possible brilliances in the shape of glasses of all hues, crystal, porcelain, and silver, and a fabulous wealth of flowers. Flags of all kinds were suspended from the roof, and wreaths and boquets of choice flowers were flung about in the wildest profusion. An army of servants, under the command of Downing, [illegible], each with a silver salver in his hand, were scattered over the grounds to furnish ices, punches, fruits and other refreshments. The carpenter, who came from Boston to construct the temporary pavilions, used up 22,000 feet of lumber, and the tent-maker used up two thousand dollars worth of canvas.

The weather was not sunny, but there was neither fog nor mist, and the general hilarity gave as much glow to the scene as a tropical sky could have shed upon it. The invitations had been issued more than a fortnight, so that there was abundant time for preparations, and you may be sure that there was a display of millinery and crinoline, that would have delighted even Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison-square. All the ladies, not only had something to wear, but wore it with a grace and sweetness which beggars description. The truth of the matter is that I never could learn the names of those exquisite little trifles, which cost so much, and bewilder one's senses at these festive gatherings, so I must leave to the learned pens of others the description of millinery. The hours of the *fete* were from 3 to 7 P. M., and in these four brief hours were all the flirtations, eatings, drinkings, dancings, and enjoyments to be comprised. The guests began to arrive immediately after 3, and the Avenue was crowded with equipages. The ladies were [illegible] with bonnets, and the gentlemen kept their hats in hand. It would not be becoming to give the names of the guests, but there were three gentlemen there who were so much spoken of, that it may be not out of the way to mention their names. The guest in whose honor the *fete* was given, Mr. Peabody, the munificent merchant, was, of course, the observed of all observers, but the two young noblemen who lately arrived in this country, were not neglected. Lord [illegible], a younger son of the Marquis of [illegible], and Viscount Althorp, eldest son of Earl Spencer. As these young lords are unmarried, and apparently good fellows, it was quite natural that they should have attracted the side glances, at least, of the ladies. Lord Napier, the British Minister, and Mr. Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, were also present. The dancing was kept up with great glee until nearly eight o'clock, when the gay and festive scene was dissolved, and the dash of the waves at the base of the rocky cliff succeeded the music of the *fete*.

The Germania Musical Society furnished the music; they performed splendidly, under the direction of Mr. Schultze. Mr. Helmsmuller, the *Maître de Cérémonie* of Newport, had his hands full on the occasion, and satisfied every one by his efficiency and amiability of manners.

The following is a copy of the card of dances:

MR. WETMORE'S
Fête Champêtre.
IN HONOR OF MR. GEORGE PEABODY.
Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

PROGRAMME.

1. Coronation March......[illegible]
2. Grand Overture, "Zampa"......Herold.
3. Fête Champêtre March......Schultze.

ORDER OF DANCES.

1. Polka, "Aesculap"......Strauss Sen.
2. Waltz, "Ball Geschichten"......Strauss.
3. Quadrille, "Bijouterie"......[illegible]
4. Polka Redowa, "Bellevue"......[illegible]
5. Les Lanciers......Original.
6. Gallop, "New Champagne"......[illegible]
7. Waltz, "Nixen Tänze"......[illegible]
8. Quadrille, "La Militaire"......[illegible]
9. Polka Redowa, "Annie"......[illegible]
10. Polka, "Louisen"......[illegible]
11. Les Lanciers......Original.
12. Waltz, Aether Traume......[illegible]
13. Gallop, "Brightest Eyes"......Schultze.
14. Quadrille, "Handel's Elite"......Strauss Sen.
15. Polka Redowa, "[illegible]"......Helmsmuller.
16. Waltz, "Myrthen Kränze"......Strauss.

Music by the Germania M. S. Conductor, Mr. Schultze.

CARD OF REFRESHMENTS.

Fresh Salmon, a la Montpellier,	Celery Salad,
	Golden Plover,
Woodcocks,	Snipes,
Chicken Partridges,	Fried Oysters,
Pickled Oysters,	Soft Crabs,
Gelatine of Turkey,	Pâté de foie Gras,
Gelatine of Ham,	Pâté de Truffles,
Gelatine of Tongue,	Escalloped Oysters,
Boned Partridges, in jelly,	Croquettes of Chicken,
Crisp Potatoes, a la Downing,	Chicken Salad,
Lobster Salad,	Italian Salad.

Ice Creams.

Vanilla,	Macaroni Pudding,
Almond,	Plum Pudding, glacé,
Pistachio,	Meringue Basquets a la Crême,
Strawberry,	
Lemon,	Jelly Roses,
Mille Fruit Ice,	Variety of fancy Cakes,
Mille Fruit Crême,	Bonbons, in large variety,
Variety of Sherbets,	Bisquits,
Fancy Ices,	Charlotte Russe,
Statuettes of Washington and Lafayette,	Marasquino Jelly, Rum Jelly,
Vases of Fancy Cream,	Wine Jelly,

Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Nectarines, and 220 pounds black Hamburg Grapes, from Mr. Wetmore's own hot-house,) 24 baskets of Champagne frappé, Amontillado Sherry, six bowls of Lemonade, [illegible], Madeira, Cognac, &c.

The Yacht Squadron, numbering some forty yachts, lay in the harbor, and nearly all the gentlemen belonging to the squadron were present on the occasion.

Yours, [illegible]

Personal.

A Long Branch correspondent of the Trenton *Gazette* gives account of a rebuke administered to a party of fashionables at that place. Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, and his wife, having arrived at the Mansion House just at the dinner hour, entered the dining hall before Mrs. N. changed her attire. The party alluded to immediately, not knowing her, made audible remarks on her appearance, and spoke indignantly, because the waiters, to whom Gov. N. was known, waited on him. Various insulting allusions were made in the table conversation. In the evening, when Mrs. N. appeared in the parlor in full dress, she was saluted by a gentleman who happened to be a friend of the ladies in the fashionable party, and who, subsequently, on their inquiry, informed them who Mrs. N. was. They immediately sent abject apologies, which she refused to receive, not on account of personal resentment, but because their conduct exhibited them as persons not fitted to associate with genuine ladies, and she would not recognize them as such.

[illegible]

ON THE NILE.

[illegible] a bank on which grew magnificent [illegible] along our [illegible] the Nile; from the bend of the river opposite flung much to the westward, the [illegible] of a village on the bank; a hundred reds [illegible] with the soft flow of the river and [illegible] music, the stars above us in unutterable glory and beauty—all these make up the scenery in which I write this letter.

[illegible] we saw the minarets of Osiout [illegible] the fields to the northward, but [illegible] wind to-day, and we shall not be [illegible] to-morrow. It is there that I propose to [illegible] this letter, for the Viceroy of Egypt has a [illegible] established along the Nile on a somewhat regular plan; the mail is carried in the hands of a [illegible] runner, who carries it three miles, and then [illegible] it for one which he receives from another, who has brought one a similar distance, and the [illegible] runner hands to the other take of their routes, where they deliver their packages to others. In this manner a daily mail is conveyed from Alexandria [illegible] the entire extent of the Nile, and even [illegible]. It will not be necessary to establish [illegible] mails, since Egypt is but ten miles [illegible] the Nile [illegible], and this longitudinal [illegible] every town, city or village in all the land [illegible] Cairo.

By this mail I propose to send this, my first letter [illegible] the Nile, and I am somewhat puzzled [illegible] to commence it. Every day since we left [illegible] has been full of incident, every hour has furnished [illegible] for a volume. The Nile boat itself has been often enough described, and yet I [illegible] no one has a very perfect idea of its style [illegible] accommodation. Since we have embarked, it has changed in appearance even to us, and now that we have been ten days on board we begin to feel as perfectly at home, that it will be hard to part from it when the time comes.

Never was there a more glorious night than that on which we left Cairo. All of the last day was occupied in sending down baggage and stores of every sort, provisions and furniture, and finally our own precious selves, to the boat, which lay at the bank among a thousand others, under the windows of the house of Sarr Ervanzi, its owner, [illegible] it at sunset. We and the boat were of course on the East bank of the Nile, and the sun of course went down beyond the Western side, and lay and the pyramids of Ghizeh. But the sunset was not darkness, nor yet the night; a moon, clear and glorious as a child's dream of heaven, stood in the sky that smiled on our commencing voyage. The light was soft and pure and almost like our [illegible] days in November. I have seen [illegible] a finer moonday than was that night, till midnight.

A gentle breeze stole up the Nile, ruffling the surface, and inviting us to be away. Some things had been forgotten, as usual, and we waited to send back for them. Our hotel servants, donkey boys, and other daily attendants, waited for their [illegible]. The last box was on board, the last basket of pomegranates safely stowed on deck, and we cast off the solitary fast, fired a gun, an other and two more, gave three hearty cheers, the crew joining as if they were Yankees, and the *Phantom* slipped out of the shadow of the houses into the golden light that flashed on the rippling waters of the Nile.

I stood on the cabin deck; my black Syrian coat wrapped around me, for it was chilly, though so clear—and I will not deny that a quick thrill of delight passed over my frame as I felt the water [illegible] below me, and saw the white sails filled with the north wind. I was at length on the father of rivers: at length the voyage was commenced—at length I saw Beni Hassan, Karnak, Philæ, Abou Simbel before me. I too, shouted, but only once. The second cheer was hoarse and inflected in my throat, the third died away unheard and unuttered.

I have felt the exultation that every man must feel, when the Atlantic lifts him on its waves. That other gallant boat, the *Phantom* of western memory, has carried me over the sea on many a moonlit night, and with me the fair and gentle, the beautiful and beloved of my western home. In some dark nights, when the North wind was abroad in wrath, I have weathered the gale in that same gallant boat, and gloried in the tossing up to the clouds, and the swift breathless rush down into the chasm, and the dark blue flood pouring over us, and the white foam, white in the blackest night, shaken from her ropes, and spars, and decks.

This *Phantom*, named for her memory, is not like that. No, not at all. This is an Egyptian boat, rough built, and curious to our eyes, but trimmest and best in appearance of all those now lying at Cairo; and with the aid of paint, and curtains, and flags, has been made to look right gay and comfy. But I never felt on that other boat such a thrill as this. I shall never feel it again. The desire of boyhood, the longing of years, the dream of my nights and object of my days is realized, and I am away for the city of Rameses and the palaces of the Pharaohs.

We run up the river two miles, and then crossed to the Ghizeh side, and made fast under the Lebbeh trees, which everywhere about Cairo overhang the Nile, where we waited the return of our last messenger to the hotel for the articles which we had left. Meantime we busied ourselves with the arrangements of the cabins, and the numerous preparations for comfort which are necessary for a life of three months in a small craft not more than seventy feet long. The ladies worked steadily till midnight, and then we slept. Thus commenced our voyage.

From day to day we became more at home, and a thousand comforts exhibited themselves around us which we had not dreamed of.

Before leaving America we made every possible effort to ascertain whether the comforts of Nile voyaging were such as to admit of our taking with us ladies of delicate health. It was impossible to obtain more than a general assurance that we should be safe in doing so, but we could not learn *any minute particulars of the style and manner* of living, especially for ladies, on the Nile. I beg *leave, therefore, to be allowed to devote a brief* space to describing our mode of living, to the end that any American ladies who see this letter, and who may have had doubts of their ability to undergo the fatigue, may know what to expect.

Our sleeping arrangements, I believe, I described in a former letter. We have one large sleeping room, occupied by the two ladies, and two smaller rooms, one for Jacques and one for myself. These rooms are furnished much more comfortably in all respects than an ordinary steamer state-room in America. The beds are better, two thick mattresses on each bed place, and the linen and coverings ample, while mosquito nets are arranged over each. Our dining and general cabin is thirteen feet by eleven, with divans running the entire length on each side and an extension table in the middle. We have two large arm-chairs and a half dozen of the ordinary kind. The cabin is, of course, in the after part of the boat. This makes it necessary to have a higher deck over it, and on *this deck we have a large sofa, made of pine*, stained, and comfortably cushioned, and here we pass most of our time, day and evening. The entire arrangement is comfortable and home-like, nor is there an ordinary luxury of travel, of any kind whatever, that we have not found supplied in an instant after demanding it.

Mohammed Ab-del-Atti is the best of dragomen. There is a vast deal of twaddle in the book about dragomen. We have, of course, the usual proofs of them everywhere, as we have gone along, but we have left a [illegible] of judging of their character [illegible] that we should have in America in employing a servant by a few days' trial. There were some good, and some indifferent, and some bad; but no intelligent traveler needs anything in his dragoman but intelligence. Men who wish their thinking done for them—who want to be carried about the world as a sort of visit to a pageant, and have it move before them in the same way, may need something more in a dragoman. But we travel for ourselves and need a dragoman as guide, informant, and interpreter. A month's constant experience with Abd-al-Atti has confirmed my first impression of the man, and I find him all that I was informed I should. Active, intelligent, thoroughly informed, and, without exception, the most highly connected of the dragomen in Egypt, we have had nothing but praise for him from the first day we met him, and his peculiar facilities for obtaining assistance from the Government, arising from his near relationship to Government officials, has been of great assistance to us already.

We intrusted the entire outfit of the boat to him, and not unwisely. He endeavored to persuade me into the stores in Cairo, to make selections for him, and occasionally succeeded, but it was only to make some small purchases, while he made the principal arrangements himself.

Of his manner of doing it, and of the comforts of a Nile voyage, I cannot give a better idea than by giving our bill of fare for dinner to-day. I give you my solemn assurance that this is a correct list of the articles on our dinner table to-day, and this on a Nile boat, ten days out from Cairo: Macaroni soup, boiled chicken, boiled neck and tongue of lamb, with caper sauce, fried brains, roast lamb, roast pigeon, roast wild goose, fricasseed chickens, macaroni *au gratin*, potatoes, plain and mashed, native beans, and the usual pickles and other small articles. For the last course, custards in cups, plum pudding, *patés of* sweet preserves, calf's-foot jelly, with pomegranate, and then fruit, oranges, apples, pomegranates, figs, dates, and finally a delicate conserve of citron, rose flavored, and *rahat-lo-koum*, know in America as fig-paste, though there is no more fig in it than there is fine-cut.

Nor is this an unusual affair. I have given to-day's bill of fare because I can remember it more easily. But yesterday, and every day, it was the same, and it will be the same, I doubt not, so long as we are on the river.

It is, therefore, with confidence that I assure my fair friends in America that a Nile voyage may be undertaken by the most delicate of them without apprehension. The climate is delicious. It is a great country for invalid travelers, that in which it is never necessary to prepare for a rainy day. We have not seen a cloudy day since we left Malta, the 1st of October. The skies are beautiful, the air invigorating. To-day, we have called it warm for the first time since we left Cairo. Nor has it been unpleasantly so, but there has been less air stirring than usual.

The north wind blew steadily for the first three days, and we flew before it. After that we had it fitfully, and for four days past we have advanced slowly, mile by mile, the men tracking the boat up against the current.

You may walk from Cairo to Assouan along the bank of the Nile. Fences are unknown in Egypt, and the river shore has a beaten path like a canal tow-path all along it. We have a crew of stout men, and one fully up to the average quality of crews on the Nile, I think a little in advance of them. Reis Hasserein is a tolerably good sort of fellow in his way, and has sufficient brains to know that he will fare well so long as we are well pleased. Hassan, the pilot, is a noble-looking fellow, black as ebony, with an eye like an eagle. He is from the borders of Nubia, near the first cataract, and he looks forward as if he saw his home before him. The men are of all shades of color, twelve dark Arabs, and besides these we have a cook, a capital one, too, a Haggi, for he has been to Mecca, and a namesake of the prophet, and two cabin servants, under the constant supervision of Abd-el-Atti. We have therefore eighteen persons under our direction, and we are in all twenty-two who sail in this *Phantom* craft; no phantom, could you but see her with her white wings spread to the north wind.

Thus much, then, by way of description, that you may know the manner of our voyaging. Shall I attempt to sketch the scene on the boat at any hour of the day, that you may more fully appreciate the life we lead on this old river?

Imagine, then, the breakfast over. It is always delicious; coffee of Mocha, and eggs whitened with lemons before the water touches them, and a broiled bird and chop. It is seasoned, too, with a capital appetite, for Jacques and myself have risen with the daylight, and having taken the cup of coffee that Hagoi Mohammed has ready for us, we have been away three hours over the fields after pigeons and plover, or in the small boat, loading it with geese and ducks. The ladies are at the table when we return, and breakfast finished, we all go up on deck. Our dress is of the loosest sort. In the daytime we wear thin clothing. In the evening we put on thicker. Tarbouche and sash, and other Eastern articles which we can adopt with increase of comfort and without cockneyism, we wear. The men—their breakfast of bread and onions being finished on deck—return to the tow-rope, each man calling out "Good morning," in very respectable English tones, as he passes the ladies.

The rocking chairs are brought up on deck. The chibouks for the gentlemen come with them. The boat swings from the bank, and the men, as they walk slowly up, hauling on their tow-rope, break out in the unvarying chorus which all Nile boatmen sing when towing, "*Yah Allah, yah M'hammed.*" We talk of the palm trees, of the hills, of the fields of maize and millet, of the indigo, and rice, and sugar-cane. Slowly the chibouk operates soothingly, and we relapse into silence and deep thought. The bank grows higher. It is an upright wall of black clay, worn by the current which runs furiously just here. The boatmen are toiling heavily, leaning to their ropes, and we watch them, when—crack—the rope parts, the current sweeps us back, and quick as lightning ten *naked men are springing through the air from the* bank, twenty feet into the rushing flood, seizing *the rope and swimming shoreward. It is all over* in an instant; they resume their loose clothes, which disappeared so suddenly, and we relapse into the dreams which chibouks and Egyptian sunshine engender.

But the scene changes. *The Phantom* spreads her snow-white wings, two lofty wing-shaped sails, and the breeze comes. She sweeps on with the foam around her bow, and the flag of the stars floats splendidly. The relieved boatmen lie in a group on deck, some sleeping, some chatting merrily, some droning quaint airs, and songs that sound as if they might have been excavated at Hebes from the tombs of the kings.

The evening alone changes these two scenes. One or the other continues until the sun goes down, and the boat is laid up at the shore and the guard set.

The men have finished their evening meal, and are comfortable and happy. Then they make the air ring with their merry or sad songs, and we sit and listen till they fall asleep on deck, and there they lie until the morning.

I am writing now at midnight, sitting alone in the principal cabin. *The door is open and I look* directly over the entire deck to the bow of the boat, for the cabin door opens forward, and only a few inches below the level of the main deck, so that *from our seats in the cabin we see and hear all* that is going on. The men are all asleep, snoring [illegible] Nile [illegible] Cairo [illegible] Egypt [illegible] Nile [illegible] Egypt [illegible] Nile [illegible] Egypt [illegible] Nile

[illegible] the right to close.

Mr. [illegible] and Judge [illegible] disapproved, in the most emphatic terms, any intention of [illegible] after he had concluded, but stated that during the evening [illegible] Lane's party who wished to speak would have unlimited opportunity of doing so.

Thereupon Mr. Lane stated that W. A. Phillips would avail himself of the offer and make a few remarks.

Mr. Lane continued his speech, which was again interrupted by a Mr. Cox, who catechised him as to his connection with the affair at Hickory Point, where one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war occurred. Lane entered into an elaborate explanation, with which he closed.

Mr. Parrott, pursuant to his announcement, had a meeting convened during the night, at which he made two admirable speeches, in reply to addresses by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Brown.

Of Lane's speech I have nothing whatever to say. Comment is beyond my province. I may be allowed to state, however, that in the interval since its delivery I have seen Gen. Geo. W. Clarke, in regard to whom Lane made frequent threatening allusions, as the portions of the speech which I have reported will sufficiently show.

The General is a stout, pussy little man, frank and friendly in his address, lively in his manners, and brave as a lion.

In reply to Lane's reiterated charge of the murder of Barber, he states that in the indictment which the Free-State Party caused to be found against him, he was named simply as an accomplice, and not as a principal, and further vindicates himself by asserting that when Barber was killed he (Clarke) was accompanied by only a single individual; that they had been empowered by the then Governor to arrest every suspicious character whom they met and who refused to state his business; that Barber, who was one of a company of three, did refuse to state his business, and that he, in conjunction with his two comrades, fired upon Clarke and his associate five times; that the latter fired but twice, one of the bullets taking effect in Barber's body, though by which of them fired Clarke could never positively state.

[illegible] for him.

By the way, whilst on this subject I am reminded that Col. Titus has returned to Kansas. He came to Lecompton a few days ago, and still resides there. He looks to be in admirable health and excellent spirits.

We have had to-day the elections for Free-State Legislature and officers, and a vote on the Topeka Constitution. In Lawrence I am told that the vote numbered [illegible] out of [illegible], whilst in Franklin it was but [illegible]. If this be proportionate to the voting elsewhere the Free-State Party will not show an aggregate of over [illegible] votes. The day passed off quietly. No polls were opened in Lecompton.

F. H. G.

[Telegraphic.]

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Kansas advices, of the 8th instant, state that Governor Walker had returned to Lawrence with troops, the apprehension of an attack upon Fort Riley [illegible] groundless.

The officers of the city government met on the 7th instant, and were perfecting ordinances.

The election returns indicate a nearly unanimous vote favorable to the Topeka Constitution.

THE HUDSON BAY QUESTION.

Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Red River and Saskatchewan Districts to be Annexed to Canada—Cessation of the Company's Connection with Vancouver's Island—Continuation of Exclusive Control over Rupert's Land and the Indian Territory, &c.

Our London correspondent, writing under date July 27, furnishes us with the annexed report of the Parliamentary Committee, which had been sitting for many weeks previously, under the presidency of Mr. Labouchere, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. We understand that the report was not expected to be made public in England for some time after the dispatch of our correspondent's letter:

REPORT.

The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade, granted in 1838, for twenty-one years, to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that north-western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian Territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances which, in the opinion of your Committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of the Parliament and Government of this country.

Among these, your Committee would specially enumerate,—the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this Territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's Island, and the present condition of the settlement which has been formed on the Red River.

Your Committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the inquiry which has been intrusted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Province of Canada to attend the Committee on behalf of that important Colony whose interests and feelings are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

Your Committee have had also the opinion of the law officers of the Crown communicated to them on various points connected with the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions: 1. The land held by charter, or the Rupert's Land. 2. The land held by license, or the Indian Territory. 3. Vancouver's Island. For the nature of the tenure by which these territories are severally connected with the Company, your Committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to their report.

With regard to Rupert's Land, which is held by charter, it might be very desirable to ascertain precisely what is the force of the powers claimed and exercised under it, and of the extent of the country over which these powers exist. But from the experience of a long series of years, during which there has been, from time to time, much controversy on these questions, as well as from the tenor of the opinions which they have received from the law officers of the Crown, your Committee are apprehensive that there may be great difficulty and delay in arriving, by the ordinary forms of the law, at any certain conclusions upon them.

On the other hand, prompt measures are very desirable; and your Committee hope that it may be found practicable to effect such arrangements as are required for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned without waiting for the result of proceedings of so doubtful and dilatory a character as may appertain to the complete investigation of this ancient charter.

The Law Officers, however, suggest a course by which with the united consent of Canada and the Company, the question of the actual boundary, which appears at present to be in a state of uncertainty in some respects, may be determined through the instrumentality of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and your Committee have been assured, by the Hudson's Bay Company, in a letter which is appended to this report, that they are willing to accede to this proposal. In the event of this course being adopted, it is impossible for your Committee now to form an opinion how far the award given by the Judicial Committee may modify the recommendations which it will subsequently be the duty of your Committee to make, by circumscribing the extent of country to which those recommendations may apply.

Your Committee entertain the strongest conviction that the Crown and people of this country can have no other interest in the Territory now administered by the Company, except that it should be dealt with in whatever manner is most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of our North American fellow subjects; and especially in the mode which is best calculated to add to the strength of the great colony of Canada. It is on these principles alone that the recommendations of your Committee will be founded, so far as is consistent with equity and good faith.

In the first place, therefore, your Committee consider that it is essential to meet fully the just and reasonable wishes of Canada to be enabled to annex to her territory any portion of the land in her neighborhood which can be made available to her for the purposes of settlement, with which lands she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your Committee apprehend that the districts on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are among the most likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation. It is also of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. We believe that some simple and satisfactory arrangements could be devised, by the aid of which, those districts could be ceded to Canada, and a convenient boundary line laid down, upon substantial proof being given of her willingness and ability to administer them.

In like manner the boundary of the Colony in other directions might be thrown back wherever, by so doing, any purpose useful to Canada could be obtained within the districts thus annexed to her, the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.

Your Committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the Government to consider its details more maturely before the act of Parliament is prepared, which will probably be necessary to carry it into effect.

In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the Government of the Red River District, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

Your Committee are of opinion that it will be proper *to terminate the connection of the Company with Vancouver's Island* as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favoring the development of the great natural advantages of that important island. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky Mountains.

As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian Territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement by the European race for any purpose except that of the fur trade, the opinion at which your Committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained there. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population if a system of open competition in the trade of peltry, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present. And, 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the fur-bearing animals in the course of a few years.

For these reasons your Committee would recommend that *the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years*—without, however, thereby giving to the chartered rights thus claimed by the Company any further sanction or validity than what they may already possess. Your Committee consider that it would be of the utmost consequence that the best understanding should be cultivated between the local Government of Canada and the Company, which, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt has generally existed between them up to a very recent period.

Your Committee have now specified the principal objects which they think it would be desirable to attain. How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing they are not able, with any certainty, to say. If this difficulty is to be solved, not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment, such a course will be best promoted by the Government, after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this Committee.

Your Committee cannot doubt but that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties concerned will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they, therefore, indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next session of Parliament, to present a bill which shall lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement, in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

How to Make Salad—Censure against Sydney Smith.

From Cozzens' Wine Press.

"My dear, learned friend," said the Doctor, "A bowl of lettuce is the Venus of the dinner-table! It rises upon the sight cool, moist, and beautiful, like that very imprudent lady coming out of the water, Sir! And, to complete the image, Sir, neither should be dressed too much!"

When Dr. Bushwhacker had issued this observation, he drew himself up in a very portly manner, as if he felt called upon to defend himself as well as his image. Then, after a short pause, he broke—silence.

"*Lactuca*, or lettuce, is one of the most common vegetables in the world; it has been known from time immemorial; it was as common, Sir, on the tables of the ancients as it is now, and was eaten in the same way, Sir, dressed with oil and vinegar.

"Now, Sir, there was one thing the ancients did with lettuce which we do not do. They boiled it, Sir, and served it up with asparagus; so, too, did they with cucumbers—a couple of indigestible dishes they were no doubt. Lettuce, my dear friend, should have a quick growth; in the first place, to be good, it should have a rich mould, Sir, that it may spring up quickly, so as to be tender and crisp. Then, Sir, it should be *new plucked*, carried from the garden a few minutes before it is placed upon the table. I would suggest a parasol, Sir, to keep the leaves cool until it reaches the shadow of within doors. Then, Sir, it must be washed—mind you, ice water! Then place it upon the table—what Corinthian ornament more perfect and symmetrical! Now, Sir, comes the important part—*the dressing*. 'To dress a salad,' says the learned Petrus Patronius, 'you must have a prodigal to furnish the oil, a counselor to dispense the salt, a miser to dole out the vinegar, and a madman to stir it.' Commit that to memory, my learned friend."

"It is down, Doctor." (*Tablets.*)

"Let me show you," continued Dr. Bushwhacker, "how to dress a salad. Take a small spoonful of salt, thus: thrice the quantity of mustard—'Durham'—thus: incorporate; pour a slender stream of oil from the cruet, so; gently mix and increase the action by degrees" (head of hair in commotion, and face brilliant in color); "dear me! it is very warm—now, Sir, oil in abundance, so; a dash of vinegar, very light, like the last touches of the artist; and, Sir, we have the dressing. Now, take up the lettuce by the stalk! Break off the leaves—leaf by leaf—shake off the water, replace in the salad bowl, pepper it slightly, pour on the dressing, and there you have it, Sir."

"Doctor, is that orthodox?"

"Sir," replied Dr. Bushwhacker, holding the boxwood spoon in one hand and the boxwood fork in the other, "the eyes of thirty centuries are looking down upon me. I know that Frenchmen will sprinkle the lettuce with oil until it is thoroughly saturated; then, Sir, a little pepper; then, Sir, salt or not, as it happens; then, Sir, vinegar by the drop—all very well. Our people, Sir, in the State of New-Jersey will dress it with salt, vinegar and pepper—perfectly barbarous, my learned friend. Then comes the elaborate Englishman; and our Pennsylvania friend, Rev. Sydney Smith, Sir, gives us a recipe in verse, that shows how they do it there, and at the same time exhibits the deplorable ignorance of that very peculiar people. I quote from memory, Sir:

"Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Of mordent mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon,
But deem it not, Lady, of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Four times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town;
True flavor needs it, and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs.
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole.
Then, lastly, in the flavored compound toss
One magic spoonful of anchovy sauce.
O great and glorious! O herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to the world he'd turn his weary soul,
And plunge his fingers in the Salad bowl!"

"Now, Sir, I have tried that, and a compound more execrable is not to be thought of. No, Sir! Take some of my salad, and see if you do not dream afterwards of the Greek mythology."

☞ The Newport, R. I., post-marks bear the year as well as the month of their date upon them. A capital notion.

Death of a Veteran.—Benjamin Bowles, of Fluvanna Co., Va., died on the 30th ult., at the advanced age of 93 years. He had voted for every Democratic President from Washington to Buchanan.

Dr. Horace Green on the Matters at Issue between M. Trousseau and himself.

The following letter, on the introduction of the sponge-armed probang into the larynx and trachea, appears in the current number of the *American Medical Monthly*. The first paragraph explains the circumstance that called it out.

There appeared a few days ago, in the New-York Daily Times, over the signature of "Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of that paper, a letter, which, among other things contained the following declaration:

"A few days ago, Dr. Trousseau while lecturing on an operation of tracheotomy, (his two hundred and fifth operation of the same kind!) for the relief of croup, referred to the operation of Dr. Green, and spoke in the following words in regard to that operation:"

"The learned Professor denied that any body, *anywhere*, ever introduced, after Dr. Green's method, the sponge probang into the larynx. A student of Dr. Green's, said M. Trousseau, who was here two years ago, a gentleman who professed to understand perfectly Dr. Green's method, who had himself practiced the operation under Dr. G.'s eyes, attempted to perform the operation here, in this hospital, at my request. He failed entirely; his probang arrived on the opening into the larynx, was pressed there, and then passed on into the œsophagus, (the canal leading into the stomach.) I convinced him of the fact. I have tried this operation, very often, continued M. Trousseau, after the direction of Dr. Green's Treatise on the subject. I had tried it long before the appearance of that Treatise, both on the living and on the dead subject. I have put all the good will possible into my experiments, and I have never been able to succeed. More than this, I have convinced myself that the operation after this method is IMPOSSIBLE, *and that it has never been accomplished by Dr. Green or any one else*."

The writer furthermore avers, that "the words of Trousseau quoted above, are the declarations of the profession of France, thrown out to the faculty of New-York;" and that "Dr. Green himself, and the faculty of New-York as well, owe it to themselves, after this speech of M. Trousseau, to endeavor to put this dispute once for all at rest. Either Dr. Green ought to be discarded from the profession and from his high position, or he ought to be declared *and proved* to be entitled to the honor of this important discovery."

This, then, is the issue, put in strong and emphatic language, on the question of the practicability or the impracticability of the operation! Admitting these to be the words of M. Trousseau, and the above negative opinions those of himself, and of his *confrères*—then myself and my colleagues, take the affirmative—*we accept the issue*.

But, before we proceed any further, I must protest against the apparent effort on the part of "Malakoff," (who, from his language employed, appears to be a medical man,) to make this matter of opinions, only, a question of *veracity*.

Dr. Trousseau, I have the honor to claim as a professional friend. At our interviews in Paris, we have exchanged opinions freely, but in the kindest manner. He has sent patients to my care in New-York, and I have frequently advised them to his. When Professor Trousseau, and his distinguished colleagues affirm that the introduction of the sponge-armed probang into the larynx, is impossible, they believe what they affirm—they are only *simply mistaken in this opinion*. For myself, and my friends, I claim the same consideration.

The ground and origin of the present controversy are briefly these: The air-passages are lined by a mucous membrane, *similar in its nature to* mucous membranes of other parts of the system, and liable to the same diseases—inflammation, ulceration, hypertrophy, etc.

In the treatment of many of the diseases of the mucous membrane, it has long been known to the profession that the topical, or direct application of nitrate of silver to the affected parts constitutes one of the most valuable measures that can be employed. Consequently, attempts were early made by such men as M.M. Bretonneau, and Trousseau, of France, and Sir Charles Bell, and others in England, to reach directly, with this remedy, the mucous lining of the air-passages, whenever this membrane became affected by any of those serious diseases to which, as a mucous surface, it is liable—it being well known that the same topical remedy, if it can be employed, is equally appropriate to the membrane of these passages, when diseased, as to that of any others.

"As early as the year 1818," writes Prof. Trousseau, in a letter which I received from him two years since, "M. Bretonneau carried over the aryteno-epiglottic ligaments, several times a day, a sponge fastened to the extremity of a piece of whalebone, and charged either with pure chlorohydric acid, or with a saturated solution of nitrate of silver. He expressed (the fluid from) the sponge at the entrance to the larynx, and the patient, in the convulsive movements of respiration, caused a certain quantity of the caustic solution to enter therein." * * *

"When he performed the operation of tracheotomy, in the last stage of croup, he carried with a small sponge a caustic solution into the trachea, and into the larynx, and penetrated into the trachea by the wound he had made."

In 1830, M. Trousseau repeated the experiments of Bretonneau, in Paris, on a large scale, and treated with great success many cases of chronic diseases of the larynx, and of croup also, by caustic applications made to the superior portion of the organ, with the sponge-probang, and by expressing the solution into the cavity of the larynx, but without attempting, as he states, "the direct introduction of the sponge, saturated with a caustic solution into the larynx."

Successful as this practice had been—and it is well-known to the profession that practical medicine was greatly advanced by the labors of M. Trousseau in this field, yet it was found that when chronic inflammation or ulceration had extended into the larynx or trachea, the disease was not so certainly reached by applications to the opening of those passages only. Hence attempts were frequently made to introduce the remedy still deeper into these cavities.

In 1838, I returned to New-York, from Europe, where I had been to obtain, in the Hospitals and schools, all the information I could; more especially, with regard to the treatment of diseases of the air passages. Soon after my return, a strongly marked case of chronic laryngitis, or laryngeal phthisis, attended with ulcerations of the epiglottis, and of the larynx and trachea, came under my care. The patient was much emaciated, had severe cough, with expectoration of purulent matter. In the same manner as practised by Bretonneau, and Trousseau, I made applications of a solution of the crystals of nitrate of silver to the ulcerated epiglottis, and to the opening of the glottis. The ulcerations of the epiglottis were healed, but the cough, and the expectoration of purulent matter from the larynx and trachea continued, and the patient was evidently sinking under the local disease. I proposed to reach the ulcerations in the larynx and trachea with the local remedy, and received the consent of the patient to perform tracheotomy for this purpose. In making repeated applications of the caustic solution to the opening of the glottis, I observed that the acute organic sensibility peculiar to the glottis, which is limited to the narrow zone of mucous membrane that covers the supra-glottic space, became daily more tolerant to the applications, and I determined to make the attempt to pass this point, and push the medicated sponge into the larynx. The *attempt was made, and was successful*. The instrument passed between the vocal chords, and penetrated the larynx. A spasmodic cough for a few minutes followed the operation. But the patient subsequently expressed himself greatly relieved. The operations were repeated daily for a week or more, proving less and less irritative each time—then every second or third day, for several successive weeks. The patient improved rapidly after the introduction of the sponge-probang into the larynx, and ultimately quite recovered. He is alive at this day.

During the following year many other similar cases were treated after this manner, with the like success, for it was found that by properly preparing the parts, by repeated applications of the nitrate of silver solution, first to the fauces and pharynx, and then to the epiglottis and glottic opening—in some cases for many successive days, to the supra-glottic space—that this acute sensibility of this part could be greatly diminished, and thus be made to tolerate the passage of the instrument.

In September, 1840, I brought before the New-York Medical and Surgical Society, the subject of the treatment of the disease of the larynx by means of the direct application of therapeutical agents to the lining membrane of this cavity, exhibiting to the Society the instruments by means of which the topical remedies were applied, and reported fifteen cases of severe laryngeal and bronchial disease, in which permanent cures had been effected by this mode of treatment. Since that time, during a period of nearly eighteen years, I have been almost constantly employed in the treatment of that class of diseases, in which topical medication has been conjoined with general remedies, and during that period I have introduced the sponge-armed probang into the larynges and tracheæ of my patients, many hundred times, every year. Within the past ten years nearly five hundred physicians have been treated by topical medication, for diseases of the air passages; and more than half this number have, in the most positive manner, declared their conviction that the instrument was passed below the vocal chords into the larynx. Many eminent physicians, since this controversy commenced, have volunteered their testimony on this point.

I shall now proceed to give a series of proofs that cannot be set aside to establish most conclusively the positive performance of this operation.

In 1854, I saw Professor Erichsen's valuable work, "The Science and Art of Surgery," published in London, in 1853. In his work, this distinguished surgeon takes up this question, and declares it to be, in his opinion, "utterly impossible to pass a whalebone, whether curved or straight, armed with a sponge beyond, or even between, the true vocal chords." Mr. Erichsen has frequently endeavored to do this in cases of cut-throat, "but in no one instance," says he, "have I succeeded in passing the sponge so as to make it appear at the external wound." After seeing this statement, and having learned also, about the same time, that Professor Trousseau had at the Hotel-Dieu, in the presence of several medical gentlemen, expressed his conviction that the passage of a sponge-armed probang into the larynx cannot be effected, I determined to institute a series of experiments that I should prove unanswerably its positive performance; although, during all these years in which I had employed topical medication, I had never for a moment doubted its practicability. As, in the investigation of this subject, almost every experiment which could in any way establish the affirmative of the question, has, at one time or another, been instituted by myself or my friends, I will, in as brief a manner as possible, particularize a few of them:

1. In the presence of medical men, I have repeatedly performed the following: Selecting some person from among my patients who was well prepared by previous operations, I have introduced a sponge-probang into the larynx, and letting go the handle for a moment, have quietly passed a second probang, down the œsophagus, passing the former without disturbing it in the least degree. This, any surgeon knows, cannot be done when both instruments are in the œsophagus.

2. In cases where stricture of the œsophagus has been present, through which the sponge-probang could not be passed, I have repeatedly, in the presence of surgeons—who had previously passed the sponge probang as far down the œsophagus as it could be carried—introduced the same instrument into the trachea, four or five inches below the stricture.

3. In the presence of many physicians and surgeons—among them, Dr. Sims, Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Sayre, and my colleagues; Professors Barker, Davis and Peaslee, of New-York; Dr. Bowditch, of Boston; Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia; Crawcour, of New-Orleans; Smith, formerly surgeon in the army of Mexico, and others, whose names I cannot recall; (all of whom will testify to their having seen some one or more of the experiments;) the following operations were performed:

4. To the extremity of a flexible tube, of the size of No. 11 or 12 catheter, was attached a sponge of the same dimensions with those which are used with the ordinary throat probang, but in such a manner as to preserve the opening in the side, and near the end of the tube, free. Wetting the sponge in a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and selecting a patient who had been some weeks under treatment for disease of the windpipe, into whose larynx and trachea, I had introduced, many times, (as I believed,) the sponge-armed probang. I passed this instrument, in the presence of several of these gentlemen, down to the vocal chords, through the rima-glottidis, and several inches into the trachea; then withdrawing the wire from the tube the patient was directed to close his lips, and breathe through the tube. This he did for several moments, filling and emptying the chest of air repeatedly. A lighted lamp was then extinguished by the patient, several times, by blowing through the tube.

5. Into the trachea of another patient, the organic sensibility of whose glottis had been reduced by repeated applications, the sponge-armed tube was introduced, in the same manner, and then, one of the physicians present, closed, completely, the anterior nares, and compelled the patient to breathe only through the tube. This he did for several minutes, respiration being performed freely, through the inserted tube. With regard to this case, Dr. Sayre, an eminent surgeon of this City, thus testified before the Academy of Medicine, when the discussion on this subject took place, in that body, sometime ago. "The instrument was introduced," said Dr. Sayre, "without producing any of the alarming symptoms, stated in the majority report." Dr. Sayre then closed the mouth and held the nostrils shut; so that no air could in any manner enter the lungs, except through the tube. "I was determined," said he, "to test this case thoroughly." The patient breathed thus for several minutes. He then showed signs of suffocation, and Dr. Sayre was on the point of opening his nose and mouth, but Dr. Green said that the trouble arose from the tube becoming stopped with mucus. Dr. Sayre then blew forcibly into the tube—the patient was instantly relieved and remained a considerable time longer in this condition, breathing without trouble through the catheter."

The above experiment was repeated subsequently, over and over again, always with similar results, and in each instance in the presence of several medical men—*care being always taken (and this has been insisted upon from the beginning of this treatment)* that the glottis be thoroughly prepared before the attempt was made to introduce the instrument below the vocal chords. But we have testimony still more positive to prove the affirmative of this question.

6. Soon after the discussion in the New-York Academy commenced, to which "Malakoff" refers, my colleague, Professor Carnochan called on me, and stated that there was then in his office a patient who, a twelvemonth before, in a fit of insanity, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. The wound had never perfectly healed; and that this case would afford me an opportunity of demonstrating positively that the disputed operation can be performed, as a small permanent opening into the trachea still remained. Taking with me an ordinary sponge-probang, such as I am accustomed to use daily in the treatment of my patients, I accompanied Dr. Carnochan to his rooms, and in his presence, at the second attempt, and without much difficulty, I introduced this instrument, through the rima-glottidis, into the larynx, until the sponge made its appearance, and was seen by Prof. Carnochan *at the opening in the trachea*.

7. I have had recently under my care a young woman, upon whom the operation of tracheotomy was performed several years ago. An opening, into the trachea, just above the top of the sternum has remained ever since. But the opening being quite small, and passing obliquely into the trachea, it is impossible to see into this tube. This patient was under my care for chronic pharyngo-laryngeal inflammation, for which she was successfully treated by topical medication.

As this appeared to be an excellent case to prove the practicability of the operation in question, for the patient breathed much of the time through the larynx, I determined to make the attempt to pass the sponge-probang through the trachea to the opening. To prove its presence at this point, (for it could not be seen through the small oblique opening,) my assistant, Dr. Richards, bent a small wire of German silver, and passing the bent wire into the opening, sufficient to have it just penetrate into the trachea, retained it there, while I passed the sponge-probang, wet with the nitrate of silver solution, quickly down the trachea upon the bent wire. The meeting of the sponge with the wire was plainly felt, and on withdrawing the latter, it was blackened by its contact with the caustic. This operation was repeated a number of times, in the presence of several physicians, and with the same result.

It would seem as if the above experiments were sufficient to prove to any candid member of the profession that the introduction of the sponge-probang into the larynx *is possible*. But I shall take the liberty of appending to my own, the direct testimony of a few distinguished members of the profession, who have repeatedly performed this operation themselves, or into whose own larynxes the sponge-probang has been introduced, and then submit to the profession in France and America, whether, as M. Trousseau affirms, the operation "*is impossible*, and that it *has never been accomplished by Dr. Green or any one else*."

Dr. Conant, of this City, and Professor of Surgery in University of Vermont, testifies as follows:

New-York, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

Dr. Green—*My Dear Sir*: In 1854, soon after Prof. Erichsen's work was published, I was appointed Physician in the Mott-street Cholera Hospital; and, at that time, the question of the practicability of introducing the sponge-probang into the larynx was much agitated, I made many experiments upon *the* cadavre. In more than one hundred casses I succeeded in passing the sponge-probang into the trachea. In more than fifty of these cases I performed tracheotomy, and in every instance found the sponge in the trachea. Many of these operations were witnessed by members of the profession in this City. I have also operated many times since before my class in the dissecting room, and before the public classes in the University of Tremont, and always with the same result. Never, in any of the operations I have performed, have I experienced the difficulty spoken of by Prof. Erichsen; nor have I, in a single instance, found the probang distorted into those "extraordinary curves" which he has represented in the article on this subject, published in the London *Lancet* for December, 1855. The operation on the cadavre is so perfectly easy that students are as readily taught its performance as the introduction of the catheter into the bladder. Upon the living the operation is more difficult, but perfectly practicable. I have seen Prof. Carnochan pass the sponge armed probang down to the opening made in the trachea of a cut throat. By the kindness of Dr. Turner, of the Kings County Hospital, I had an opportunity, on the 23d inst., to try the operation upon an adult, and also upon a young child, in both of whom tracheotomy had been performed, and was successful in both cases in passing the sponge-probang into the trachea. Yours truly,

D. S. CONANT.

From Dr. Barker, Professor of Midwifery in the New-York Medical College.

My Dear Doctor: In reply to your note, I am most happy to say that I have had conclusive evidence that the sponge-probang has been passed through the larynx into the trachea in repeated instances.

1. In a patient of Dr. Carnochan, who in a fit of delirium during illness had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, there remained a permanent opening into the trachea. I saw Dr. Carnochan pass the sponge probang down through the larynx until the sponge made its appearance at the opening of the trachea.

2. In another patient, that I saw at your office, there was a stricture of the œsophagus from malignant disease, about four inches below the pharynx, through which a tube could not be passed; yet I saw you, in the presence of several other medical men, pass the sponge-probang down at least ten inches.

3. In some few patients of my own I have distinctly seen and felt the sponge externally about an inch above the sternum. When passed down the œsophagus, it can neither be seen or felt externally.

4. I have heard intelligent patients—many of them medical men, and able to determine the point by their own sensations—affirm the passage of the sponge into the trachea. I see no reason for discrediting their statements.

5. I regard the *positive* testimony of such men as Prof. Bennett and Dr. Scott, of Edinburg; Dr. Watson, of Glasgow; Dr. Colton, of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton; Dr. Hastings, of London, and many others distinguished in this department of practical medicine, that they have, in numerous instances, performed this operation, as far outweighing any amount of *negative* testimony from "anybody anywhere." *Negative testimony*, under these circumstances, is simply a confession of individual incompetency and inability.

6. That there is no anatomical impossibility in passing the sponge through the larynx, into the trachea, is proved from the fact that the operation can be easily, and has been repeatedly, demonstrated on the cadavre. Very sincerely yours,

FORDYCE BARKER.

No. 76 Union Place, July 25, 1857.

From Dr. Carnochan, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c.

No. 45 Lafayette-place, Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

My Dear Sir: As the possibility of passing the tracheal probang, armed with the sponge, has been recently discussed, I beg leave to contribute the following observation, which in connection with your exposition of the entire question, is sufficient to convince me that the operation can be performed.

About 10 month ago I was waited upon by a young man who had attempted self destruction by cutting his throat. The line of the incision [illegible] 12 months after the attempt [illegible] the superior portion of the thyroid, and the trachea had been divided through three-fourths of its calibre, immediately below the cricoid cartilage. The patient had used a tracheal tube through the aperture in the wound, and thus performed the function of respiration with great ease. Nevertheless, he was very desirous of having the aperture closed, and of getting rid of the use of the tube.

Upon withdrawing the tube and closing, for the moment, the aperture in the trachea, respiration became exceedingly difficult, owing to the falling forward of the larynx, and to a partial construction of the respiratory tube above the wound. This of course, prevented me from performing any autoplastic operation for the purpose of closing the aperture. Proceeding, however, to try and effect a dilatation of the interior of the larynx, I began by passing flexible bougies through the aperture, from below upwards into the larynx.

The first trials were attended with violent spasmodic action, during which the patient seemed threatened with asphyxia. After a time, however, the paroxysms ceased to manifest themselves, and the patient became enabled to pass the bougies with his own unaided hand, so that the beak could be seen in the cavity of the mouth.

Seeing the possibility of passing an instrument from below upwards through the rima glottidis, I was induced to make the experiment of passing the sponge-probang in the contrary direction, by the mouth from above downwards, and succeeded in doing so. Subsequently, at my request, and in my presence, you performed the same operation, upon the same patient, using a probang with a sponge measuring between five and six lines in diameter when expanded.

To conclude, it is my opinion that the muscles called constrictors of the larynx were not in any way paralyzed. I am, dear Sir, with much respect

Very truly yours,

J. M. CARNOCHAN.

Prof. Horace Green.

We do not deny the difficulties which attend the operation for the direct medication of the air-passages—or rather those which are met with in preparing our patients for its employment. These, however, in most cases may be overcome; and, happily, in the treatment of several mortal diseases, as membranous croup and œdema glottidis, these preparatory measures are not necessary.

I have in my possession the written testimony of a large number of intelligent physicians, from different parts of the United States, who have been under my care for the treatment of laryngeal or bronchial disease, who affirm in the most positive manner that they have had, in their own cases, the sponge-armed-probang introduced repeatedly into the trachea. But this testimony I must omit for the present, and shall close this long communication by a reference to an opinion expressed by Prof. Trousseau himself, in his writings in 1837, and to an interesting fact in the history of medicine. "The entire generation of medical men," say MM. Trousseau and Pidoux, in their system of medicine, "turns its back on truth, and will have to march, perhaps for some time yet, in error, until they shall fall by its own consequences." The historical fact to be remembered is this, that the immortal Harvey himself opposed to the last Aselli's important discovery of the lacteals and lymphatics, vessels which are absolutely necessary to complete his own theory!

HORACE GREEN.

Letter from Long Branch—The Hotels—Amusements—Sack-Races—Hops—Quaker Girls—Other Kinds of Company—The Surf—Moonlight on the Ocean.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

Long Branch, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Long Branch has at least one undeniable advantage over every other American Sea-side watering-place, and that is, that its hotels, while standing within a few rods of the Ocean, and having a full view of its boundless waste, are not surrounded by sand, but have green grass all about them. For, as many of your readers will know, for the distance of a few miles along here, the green fields come down within a few feet of the water, and then there is a sudden descent of from 10 to 30 feet forming a steep clay bank. Every year this bank washes away more or less, and it is to be hoped that in the course of a few years the whole State of Camden and Amboy will thus be crumbled away. The edge of the bank is used for walking and for the location of bowers for persons to sit in and look upon the Sea.

The hotels here, most of them, are mere collections of shanties, of various forms and sizes. The new houses, this, the United States and the Metropolitan, are of a different style. We have here three piazzas, completely surrounding the large edifice, and of course, commanding on three sides magnificent views of the Sea. Every room has a window and a door on to the piazza, and a door opening on to the hall, thus making ventilation quite easy.

The amusements are, of course, of the same species as at other watering places. Riding, walking, fishing, boating, dancing, flirting, bowling and billiards, interspersed with concerts, shows, horse races, sack races, &c., form the staple of our dissipations. The latter afford the greatest fun of all. Each of the participants is enveloped in a sack, tied around his neck, and, in this condition, he runs, falls, leaps, &c., till some one of the party reaches the desired goal.

Almost every evening there is a hop at some one of the hotels, at which the boarders from the other houses are generally present. Last Thursday evening we had one here which went off finely. I have hardly ever seen such a display of beauty together, and Philadelphia and New-York had a hard struggle for the supremacy.

Quite a party of illustrious Sixth Warders have been down at the National. Alderman Clancy has been there for about a week, and last Saturday he was reinforced by Chief-Engineer Harry Howard, Ex-Captain Joe Dowling, Constable Nesbitt, and as the Representative of the Second Ward and of the Republican Party, Justice James H. Welsh. At our hotel of New-Yorkers we have Peter B. Sweeney, Esq., late Public Administrator, and whom so many persons believe to be the "Bird in the Bush" of your columns. His brother, James M. Sweeney, is also here. Prof. Wood, the eminent physician of Philadelphia, is likewise at this house. On Saturday evening I saw Henry A. [illegible] at the hop at the Mansion House, acting as Master of Ceremonies, evidently entirely forgetful of Mrs. Cunningham and her "dear, murdered Doctor's baby."

The hotels, although generally not crowded, are well filled. On Saturday night, however, there was not a room left at any of them. But those who filled them were mostly transient visitors.

The bathing, as ever, is glorious. The surf is the finest on the Atlantic coast, and no safer bathing can be found. No person has ever been drowned here who was not an excellent swimmer. These, venturing far from the land, have been taken with a cramp and thus been lost. That the place is pleasant, you can see from the fact that those who come once are sure to come again. There are families here who have been here every year for 15 or 20 years, and others for a less time. In fact, nine persons out of ten you meet have been here before, as I myself have almost yearly for twelve years.

For the last few nights we have had the moonlight on the ocean. The moon, rising blood-red from the sea, forms really a gorgeous sight, and then, as it throws a silvery track across the water, it forms a spectacle which no one has enjoyed more, or in better company, than your correspondent.

BOB.

Curious Breach of Promise Case.—Quite an interest has recently existed in South-eastern Indiana, says the New Albany *Tribune*, on account of an alleged breach of promise charged against the Rev. T. B. Geary, of Liberty Circuit, by a respectable young lady of Madison. According to the Indiana *American*, the circumstances of the case were about as follows:

Mr. Geary was entertained during the late session of Conference by the family of which this young lady was a part. As an acknowledgment of the kindness shown him during his sojourn, he sent her the *Ladies' Repository* for the current year. On its receipt, she wrote him a letter, inclosing him a book-mark, which letter was answered, with thanks for the token, *and there he thought the correspondence ended*. Not so the young lady. She alleges she received some fourteen letters from him, all which she answered in due time, in which, on his part, proposals of matrimony were made, which were accepted by her, and the time of the marriage fixed at about the middle of April. A few days before the time fixed, she alleges that she received another from the same hand, informing her that he was dead, enclosing a lock of hair and giving his dying words, &c. She soon ascertained that he was not dead, and her friends, believing he had been playing false, had charges preferred against him before the Presiding Elder. Upon an investigation, only six letters were produced, and these were proved to be forgeries. Of course Mr. Geary was acquitted. It is believed that the young lady is innocent of any complicity in the matter.

Brown's Three Years in the Kentucky Prisons.—We have just received a pamphlet with the above title, narrating the three years' incarceration, from May 30, 1854, to May 18, 1857, of Mr. Brown in the Kentucky prisons, first the Union County Jail, and next in the State Prison, at Frankfort. There was really no crime proven against him. He was charged with abducting slaves from the State, and this charge was undoubtedly sustained by bribed witnesses alone. Money was contributed by prominent men in Kentucky for his conviction, and most effectually applied.

Mr. Brown was a respectable member of a Christian Church at the time of his arrest. Mrs. Brown kept a millinery and clothing store at Henderson, Ky., and her husband's business was to peddle their goods and manufactures in both Kentucky and Indiana in a small spring-wagon. Suspicions arose among some persons that possibly Mr. Brown was engaged in hauling off slaves in his wagon. This suspicion was enough; money was furnished for his prosecutors; evidence was manufactured, and Brown convicted, in violation of law and justice, and compelled to suffer for three years in our own State.—*Newport (Ky.) Weekly News, Aug. 7.*

The Fate of Dr. Leichhardt.—[illegible] advices received in London [illegible] it appears that considerable interest has been excited by [illegible] of the pretended [illegible] Garrett, now under sentence [illegible], purporting to throw light upon the fate of Dr. Leichhardt. According to his story [illegible] is still alive, but detained a prisoner in a remote part of the interior [illegible] Leichhardt employs himself in teaching the [illegible] children [illegible] valuable discoveries. In South Australia they are about to dispatch an exploring party [illegible] placed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Were the Old Police Legally Discharged?

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. Simeon Draper et al., Police Commissioners.—This was an application for an alternative mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to restore the relator to the office of policeman, which he formerly held in the Fourteenth Ward. His affidavit sets forth that he was legally appointed, and well qualified to fill the office of policeman, and that he never was legally discharged. The Judge granted the writ, making it returnable on the 14th inst.

The following is

PATRICK MURPHY'S AFFIDAVIT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Patrick Murphy, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 61 Marion-street, in the City of New-York; that he is 36 years old and [illegible] in the month of November, 1853, deponent was appointed and sworn in as a policeman of the City of New-York for the term of four years, and received his warrant as such, signed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, Ambrose C. Kingsland; that in the month of January, 1857, deponent was reappointed such policeman by the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of the City of New-York, and was sworn in a second time as such policeman, and has ever since acted as such policeman, until the 3d day of July, 1857, when, pursuant to directions of the present Mayor of the City of New-York, deponent, with the other members of the Police in deponent's Ward, gave up to the Police Captain of the Fourteenth Ward of New-York the star and cap which deponent had worn as policeman; that pursuant to the orders of said Mayor, [illegible] 3d day of July, waited for further orders and directions from the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, and from the Board of Police of that District; that deponent has never been discharged or dismissed from his office of policeman, to which he was so appointed, and has never had any charge or complaint made against him, of any kind, at any time, which was not dismissed, [illegible] since said second appointment of January, 1857, had any charge or complaint made against him of any kind whatever to his knowledge; that deponent never received or had served on him any requirement or order from said Commissioners or from said Board of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, or any complaint or charge against deponent to or from said Commissioners or said Board, or any notice of any complaint or charge against him, to or from said Commissioners or said Board; that deponent can read and write the English language, and has been a citizen of the United States for over 14 years, and has resided within the said Metropolitan Police District for twelve years last past, and has never been convicted of any crime, and is now by law and his said appointment qualified to hold and discharge the duties of the office of policeman and a patrolman and member of the police force in said District. That on the 3d day of July, 1857, deponent reported himself to the Board of Police at their office in White-street, in the City of New-York, and offered his services as policeman and patrolman to said Board, and has since repeatedly reported himself there and offered his services as policeman and patrolman to said Board, but his services have been declined, and deponent further understands that said Board or a majority of them claim and state that deponent is removed from the office of policeman and patrolman and is no longer a policeman or patrolman of said City or of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York; that deponent has no knowledge whatever of any such removal, and is advised and believes that he is still a policeman and patrolman, and member of the Police force of said Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, and entitled to all the rights and compensation of such a policeman and patrolman; and deponent further says, that neither said Board nor its Treasurer, nor any other person, has paid deponent any compensation as patrolman or policeman, since the 16th day of June, 1857.

PATRICK MURPHY.

Sworn before me, August 1, 1857.

E. A. Stansbury, Com. of Deeds.

Judge Peabody granted the following

ORDER:

On reading and filing the affidavit of Patrick Murphy, and on motion of A. R. Dyett, Counsel for the relator, ordered that an alternative mandamus returnable on the 14th day of August inst., issue to the respondents, commanding them to restore the relator to the office of Patrolman and member of the Police force of said district, or show cause to the contrary before this Court at Special Term, to be held at Chambers on the 14th day of August inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. A. PEABODY.

THE MANDAMUS.

The People of the State of New-York to the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, Greeting:

Whereas, Patrick Murphy, at the time of the passage of the act of our Legislature, entitled "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed the 15th day of April, 1857, three-fifths being present, and at the time the same became a law, was a patrolman and one of the police of the City of New-York, therefore duly appointed and sworn, and whereas the said Patrick Murphy has never been discharged or dismissed from his said office, and became by virtue of said act, a patrolman and member of the police force of said District, and held office and did duty under the said act, and can read and write the English language, and has been a citizen of the United States over fourteen years, and resided for twelve years past within the said Metropolitan District, and has never been convicted of any crime. Nevertheless, you have, without any written charges being preferred against and served upon him to the Board of Police, or any opportunity being afforded to him of being heard in his defence, unjustly, illegally and without jurisdiction in that behalf, removed the said Patrick Murphy from the said office, and deprived him of the profits and imbursements thereof, and refused to recognize him as or permit him to exercise the powers and duties of such patrolman and member of the police force of said Metropolitan Police District, to the grievous damage of the said Patrick Murphy, as we are informed by his complaint. Therefore we being willing that full and speedy justice be done in this behalf to him, the said Patrick Murphy, as it is just, command you, firmly enjoining you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you restore him to the aforesaid office of patrolman and member of the Police force of the aforesaid Metropolitan Police District, and permit him to exercise the same, and to take the profits and salary thereof; or that you show cause to the contrary before our Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers in the Court-House, in the Park in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of August, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., lest complaint come to us by your default, and in what manner this our command shall be executed, make appear to our said Court on the 14th day of August, inst., then sending back to us this our writ.

Witness, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Justice of our said Supreme Court, at the Court-House in the City of New-York, the 11th day of August, 1857.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
Attorneys for relator, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

The Street Commissionership.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Aug. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

To-day being the time appointed for the further hearing in relation to the disposition of the Street Commissioner's books, Mr. Field appeared before his Honor, and stated that Justice Ingraham, of the Court of Common Pleas, was going to render his decision on the injunction on Saturday, and in view of that, and the fact that the matter had been so long delayed, he could see no serious injury to follow by allowing it to remain unsettled until Justice Ingraham had given his decision, and therefore he would ask that it be postponed until a week from next Friday, at 12 o'clock.

The Judge ordered it to be postponed accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Aug. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

CANCEMI TO BE TRIED IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The People vs. Michael Cancemi.—Mr. Blankman, counsel for Cancemi, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of Eugene Anderson, appeared before Justice Peabody this morning, and moved that the indictment against Cancemi be transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, said that it was the general practice of the Court to grant like applications as soon as made. He had no objection to make.

The Judge ordered the indictment to be removed accordingly.

[illegible]

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1857.

[illegible] OF THE DAY.

[illegible] arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing [illegible] later news than Europe. The intelligence is very interesting. The preparations [illegible] the Atlantic Telegraph cable were completed, and the vessels of the Expedition had arrived at Valentia, and were to leave for Valentia on the 31st [illegible] with the intention of commencing the operations at that point on the [illegible]. A telegraphic dispatch from Mr. W. Bennet, dated at Queenstown, [illegible] announces the junction of the two portions of the telegraph cable, with the results of the first experiment in the transmission of messages through the entire length of twenty-five hundred miles. The time required for the passage of the electric current through the cable was but one second. This experiment was regarded as a triumphant success, and all parties concerned in the enterprise were in the highest spirits. The Queenstown Times had taken place, ending in the defeat of the favorite, Pilot and Princess. [illegible] Pilot and Princess coming in first and third. The result was not considered creditable to some of the first favorites having failed to win the race. Among recent deaths are noticed those of Lablache, the singer, and Mr. Muzzy, M. P. for Westminster, the well-known reformer. [illegible] was spoken of as a successor to Mr. [illegible].

[illegible] from India indicate a troublesome state of affairs. Calcutta was in a ferment, in consequence of the alleged discovery of a conspiracy among the Mussulman population. The capture of Delhi was reported, and that news had caused great rejoicings in England, but no definite details of the events had been received. [illegible] the British fleet had destroyed and captured a large number of war junks, and active operations were on foot at last accounts.

The commercial news by the *Canada* is favorable. Cotton was tending upwards. Breadstuffs were steady. Consols, 91@91¾.

[illegible] London correspondent sends us, in advance of publication, the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Hudson's Bay question—a document of considerable interest to many persons on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, as it defines the future government of that immense extent of territory lying to the north of Canada. The Committee of the House of Commons are in favor of annexing the Red River and Saskatchewan country to Canada, and of extending the boundaries of the Province wherever it may be found practicable to do so.

[illegible] Steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool to the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Fulton*.

The Charter of the Tehuantepec Company, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, upon the Garay and Sloo grants, is published in the New-Orleans papers. The capital of the Company is $10,000,000, of which sum one-fifth will be paid in full-paid stock, to be delivered to the Tehuantepec who now hold the titles to the two grants. Messrs. La Sere and Benjamin are made joint agents to undertake negotiations with the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

[illegible] advice from Kansas to the 8th inst. Gov. Walker had returned to Lawrence with the troops under his command, the rumor of an attack by the Indians upon Fort Riley having proved groundless. The city government of Lawrence was being reorganized despite the opposition of the Governor. Our special correspondent sends us a full account of a Free-State meeting held at Osawkee, at which Gen. Lane made a speech defining his position.

Returns of the elections in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska reach us in part. In Missouri, Rollins (Independent) is believed to be elected Governor by a majority of 1,500. In Iowa, so far as heard from, there is a majority of 4,500 for the New Constitution. In Nebraska, Ferguson (Dem.) is probably elected delegate to Congress by a small majority over Thayer.

The Indians in New-Mexico threaten hostilities, refusing to receive presents from the Government Agent, or to enter into a treaty. The Cheyennes and Pawnees are aggressive.

A final decree of perpetual injunction in the famous India Rubber Case has been given by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, in favor of the Congress Rubber Company.

It is reported that John Hartness, late Comptroller of St. Louis, has received the appointment of Secretary for Utah Territory.

Ex-Mayor Towers, of Washington, died in that city, Tuesday, after a prolonged illness.

The most important business transacted in the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, was the acceptance of a supply communication from the Comptroller, in response to the late nuisance of City property under legal process, at the suit of Robt. W. B. Lawrence. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance. Councilman McCahill made a land jobbing speech against the purchase by the City of 25 acres of land on Ward's Island, worth two years ago nearly $100,000. He thought that the property was not needed, and that as the City Treasury was not gorged with cash, they could afford to wait. The report, recommending further inquiry, was adopted. The Battery Enlargement contract was declared void, the parties not completing the work.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to July 5. Projects were on foot for the construction of a National Highway to the diamond region, and for promoting the colonization of the country.

Justice Daveney has refused to take bail for Rev. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, and states his reasons in an opinion which is elsewhere given. A writ of *certiorari* was granted by the Court of Common Pleas, under which all the papers in the case will be brought up and the whole matter reviewed. Mr. Cunningham remains for the meantime in the same place, safely watched, and to all intents in custody.

The case of Stewart B. Adams, the "Fast young man," who stands charged with a series of heavy larcenies, perpetrated during the past seven years, on his employer, Mr. Lane, proprietor of the bar of the Howard Hotel, came up yesterday for examination, but counsel for the prisoner not being ready to defend the matter was adjourned to 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. While the parties concerned and their numerous friends were in Court, a Deputy Sheriff came in with a civil process to serve upon Adams, but waived for the present the service of it. The prisoner was strongly backed by his friends, who it is said were willing to go his bail, if necessary, in the sum of $20,000.

Ground was broken for the laying out of the Central Park yesterday, and the work may now be considered under way. For some time to come the superintendent will be in the possession of the engineers and surveyors; this corps is divided into four sections, each of which has charge of a special district portion of the ground. Egbert L. Viele is the engineer in chief. A considerable body of men were yesterday employed in clearing away bushes and other preliminaries to surveying; and the greatness of that distant part of Manhattan Island began to think that the Central Park may after all, become a reality, and not mere fiction.

Yesterday Justice Paradow granted an alternative mandamus, directed to the Police Commissioners, to compel them to restore one Patrick Mooney, a policeman formerly a sergeant in the force, to his rank, on the ground that the charges on the 14th inst. allege that he was legally appointed to the rank of sergeant, and that the charges have not been proved against him.

Rogues' Point nuisance are coming to a head. On Monday two of the Quarantine Commissioners went down to see whether the temporary Yellow-Fever Hospitals would do,—whether the Quarantine Board could honestly refuse to accept them under their supervision, and be responsible henceforth for them. With a leading merchant for their adviser, Commerce got to the windward of the Public Health, and the accommodations, provided at as much per. diem, annoyance, police employment and lawing were pronounced utterly unfit for the purposes intended. The visit was a stolen march of the party—they having been invited by the Quarantine Commissioners to make the visit jointly, and by the appointment of the invited party—Tuesday (not Monday) being the day fixed for the joint. The Quarantine Commissioners waited yesterday for their guests, but in vain, and at last went without them; but not otherwise than largely and most hospitably attended. Of course they saw the sky over Prince's Bay rose colored, the buildings all that could be desired. The company concluded its examination by formally resolving that everything was right, and that Commissioners Hall, Hermon and Bowne deserve well of their fellow-men in this matter.

The reorganization of the Police of the City was completed yesterday. We give this morning a full list of the force, including every policeman's name and number, and the Precinct to which he is attached.

Justice Peabody was to have decided yesterday as to the further disposition of the books of the Street Commissioner's office, which are now in the custody of Harry Breithoupt; but upon the application of Mr. Field he postponed proceeding any further in the matter until a week from Friday next, at 12 o'clock M.

Mr. Blankman, one of the counsel for Michael Cancemi, who is indicted for the murder of Eugene Ardessoif, applied to Justice Paradow to have Cancemi's indictment transferred from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Judge granted the application.

Abuses in the Post-Office Department.

These constitute a standing subject of complaint. For some reason or other—the unwieldiness of this great public engine, its usual subjection to partisan service, the want of practical business men at its head, or something more than all these—the Department is constantly in hot water, because it furnishes continual provocation for the maledictions which the public, somewhere, is always pouring upon it. We suspect that partisan influence has a large share in inducing this result. Postmasters are appointed because Hon. Mr. Somebody insists upon it, and they are retained when incompetent, or guilty of positive malfeasance, too often, simply because that Hon. Somebody will take offence at any change. The *National Intelligencer*, not long since—referring to complaints copied from a Boston journal—came to the rescue of the Post-Office Department, when the latter had been assailed for the insolence of its subordinates in local offices. It said, as by authority, "We understand that all cases of dereliction on the part of Postmasters is (?) severely rebuked by the Department. It (the Department) emphatically denies that the above assertions can be established. They therefore are to be discredited unless especially proven."

It is to be hoped that this emphatic defence from so respectable a quarter, indicates a recent decided improvement in the administration of the Department in question, over which the public will heartily rejoice. We propose to give the *Intelligencer* a specific case illustrating past practice, and shall expect it to furnish the indication, if it can, that the new Postmaster-General will retrieve the manifest injustice, not to say criminality, of his predecessor. Public experience shows that it is one of the most difficult of tasks to secure the correction of abuses committed by Postmasters who are disposed to play the petty tyrant. Sustain the charge of political delinquency—show a man to have the slightest leaning towards Republicanism, or the least association with the "Know-Nothing" Party, and he is sure of repudiation at once, as unfit to be intrusted with the sealed correspondence of his fellow-citizens, no matter how upright he may be in all other respects. But let charges anything short of a legal conviction of crime be brought against a Postmaster of the right partisan stripe, who has local influence as a politician, and those who are at the trouble of collating the evidence and bringing it to the attention of the Department have their labor for their pains; or, if anything is added, it is insult from the Departmental officers in addition to injury at the hands of their subordinates. The offender will be retained, no matter how conclusive the evidence that he has violated the letter or the spirit of the Post-Office laws and regulations. Emboldened by official connivance at his wrong-doing, what wonder if his abuses become greater than before.

That was the Post-Office Department under the administration of Mr. Campbell; and we shall be able to judge in due season whether it has improved any under Mr. Brown. In August, 1855, the attention of the Postmaster-General was called to the course pursued by Postmaster Weller, of San Francisco, a brother of the late Senator and future Governor of California. The complainants were the proprietors of a San Francisco Penny Post Company, who sought to receive pre-paid letters through the Post-Office for the purpose of more prompt delivery to parties for whom intended—such letters being addressed "to the care" of said Company. The effect of this enterprise was to serve the public better, but to reduce the perquisites of the Postmaster from box rents,—and so he set about to render the successful conduct of the proposed enterprise impossible, by refusing to deliver the Company's letters when called for, retaining them for hours, days, and weeks, after they were in the office. Undisputed and undisputable evidence of this refusal accompanied a letter to the Postmaster-General, complaining of the outrage. At different times, and at intervals of a fortnight or so, other letters were forwarded to the Department on the same subject, submitting complaints of further malfeasance, accompanied by further evidence in the shape of letters which had been detained by the Postmaster.

Now for the "severe rebuke" which was administered by the Department. Unless it was to approve the tyrannical act complained of, the Department took no notice, whatever, of the subject until October, as its own records will show. On the 1st of that month, the beginning of a new quarter, Postmaster Weller, to punish the parties who had dared appeal from his injustice, refused to rent them a box [illegible] Why forbid? Was he not brother to a Democratic Senator, and had not the Department, by its silence, encouraged him to wreak his will upon a mere citizen?

In September, these abuses were a third time brought to the attention of the Department, with earnest requests for an investigation. On the 17th of October a reply was received from the First Assistant Postmaster-General, stating that the subject had been referred to a special agent of the Post-Office Department for investigation and report. The special agent of the Department was immediately called upon, and informed "that whenever he wished to proceed with the investigation, witnesses should be in attendance." He stated in reply, that "he had already made his investigation and report."

The First Assistant Postmaster-General was then informed of the manner in which the investigation had been made, and of its utter inefficiency; and it was intimated that unless the Department should see that the laws were enforced, it might become necessary to lay the matter before a United States Grand Jury. A letter was, at the same time, addressed to the Postmaster-General, making inquiries as to the duties of Deputy Postmaster, in certain cases named.

The following was received in reply:

> Post Office Department,
> Appointment Office, Dec. 19, 1855.
>
> Sir: Your letter of the 10th ult., to my address, and that of the 20th, to the Postmaster General, are received.
>
> In reply, I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to say, that, as a general rule, it is expected that Postmasters will arrange the details of their respective offices, without any direct interference from the Department—taking the laws and standing regulations for their guide.
>
> I am to add, that the Postmaster-General regards your course, with reference to the San Francisco office, as very irregular, if not absolutely illegal: and he will sustain the Postmaster in all reasonable measures adopted to discountenance your interference with the operations of that office.
>
> Respectfully, your obedient servant,
> HORATIO KING,
> First Assistant Postmaster General.

The "severe rebuke" it will be seen was administered to the citizen who believed himself aggrieved, and whose request for information as to his rights was treated with insolent contempt.

Complaint against Postmaster Weller was then brought before a United States Commissioner at San Francisco, charging him with criminal violations of the Post-Office laws—offences punishable by fine and imprisonment, and conviction of which renders an offender "forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster in the United States." During the examination, which continued through three days, the accused offered in defence, neither any general regulation of the Department, nor any special instructions from the Postmaster-General, authorizing or justifying his proceedings. At the close of the examination the Postmaster was not discharged at once, but held under bonds for ten days. Finally, on the 2d January, the Commissioner rendered a decision even less favorable than a verdict of "not proven." It was as follows:

> "The evidence shows that the Postmaster at San Francisco has acted throughout under the instructions and sanction of the Postmaster-General. I am unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the remedy in this matter, if any exists, should be sought through a civil action and not a criminal prosecution. The accused is discharged."

This, in face of the fact that not a particle of such "evidence" had been submitted at the *examination, or was pretended to be submitted!* The journal which first announced the "honorable discharge" of the Postmaster, stated in the same paragraph that "we also understand that a letter received by Mr. Weller by the last mail, was submitted to the Commissioner as approving in the fullest manner his conduct in the premises." If any such letter was submitted, it was not given in evidence at the public examination. We think it clear, that by persistent combination of Federal influences, gross injustice has been done to a citizen, from which he has suffered greatly in business and feeling; and charges of penal offences alleged to have been committed by a partisan officer, have been smothered without the judicial or official investigation which the importance of the case, no less than common justice and the public good, demands. Will the *Intelligencer* assure us that in this case, still pending before the Administration, the scale of the blind goddess will be evenly poised, and the right permitted to triumph despite the partisan interests involved?

Foreign Recruiting in the United States.

Our neighbors of the *Herald* need a little posting in a first rudiment of international law. In the course of some remarks upon the rumor that Great Britain is engaged in attempts to recruit soldiers in the United States for service in India, that journal holds the following language:

> "The law under which enlistments of troops here for foreign service are illegal, is the Neutrality law, which binds us not to allow our people, or our ships, or our arms, to be openly used against a friendly Power in time of war.
>
> It only applies to the case of hostilities between Powers with which we have treaties of amity. It does not apply to a case where Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Russians enlisted men here to serve against a nation or a race with which we have no treaties, and whose national existence we do not even recognize. That, however, is the position of the Indians in Hindostan, against whom Great Britain is now carrying on war. They have no national existence. They are not known to our State Department. We have no, and never had, a treaty with them of any kind. The Neutrality law, therefore, would not be invoked in the case of our allowing men to be enlisted to serve against them."

The argument is erroneous, and based upon a misconception of the principle upon which our neutrality law is based. True, the recruiting agents in question, if detected within our borders, might possibly escape under the technical plea that Hindostan is not a "friendly power," against which our citizens are forbidden to fit out armed enterprises. But it is by no means certain that the plea would avail, for we certainly are not *at war* with Hindostan, and it would be forcibly argued that the spirit of the neutrality law is against any "fitting out," &c., by private enterprise, against a power or people with whom we are at peace. This is the more apparent when it is remembered that one of the reasons for enacting this law was to prevent our citizens from involving the country continually in difficulties with other nations.

Admitting, however, that the quibble would be successful in the case of the recruiting agent, still, as we shall show, it could have no bearing whatever upon the question as between his principal, the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States. The writers on International law are unanimous in the declaration that the right to raise recruits is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, and can be exercised by the sovereign only. The argument in brief is, that as the right to make war is an exclusive right of sovereignty, and soldiers are a first necessity for the purposes of war, it is the highest grade of offence for one power to attempt to draw recruits from another, without its previous consent. It matters not, therefore, whether England recruits within our territory for a war against France, Hindostan, or the wildest tribes of interior Africa, if she attempts to recruit our man at all, she violates our sovereignty, and is thus guilty of the gravest offence against our national dignity.

It was upon this ground that we demanded an explanation or apology from England in the Crampton affair. Had the British Minister acted without instructions, upon his own responsibility, we could only have insisted on his recall, or subjected him to dismissal. The offence would have been personal, in that case, and not national. It was for presuming to violate our sovereignty, by their instructions to their representative in the United States, that the Government of Great Britain became responsible to us.

The Troubles in India.

The military insurrection in the Bengal Presidency having been allowed to assume the proportions of a rebellion, is now, it seems, to be crushed with a display of force which might well have been spared had the Indian Government manifested a little more energy in the course of the first weeks of the disturbances.

A formidable European force is already far on its way towards India, and the latest telegraphic accounts received in England before the sailing of the *Fulton* announced the investiture of Delhi by Gen. Barnard, who was waiting for reinforcements before attempting to storm the place in which he had, however, very satisfactorily shut up the insurgent Sepoys.

So much of the American public as depends for information, with regard to the state of the world, upon the columns of the New-York *Herald*, will naturally be amazed by the notion of an army blockaded in a town, which is described by that veracious and intelligent journal as a "great straggling mass of ruins, palaces and old dwellings, without walls or military inclosures." But the astonishment of these excellent persons will, probably, be mitigated when they understand that Delhi is not only a walled city, but a city very strongly walled with embattled fortifications of red granite, about seven miles in circumference, with a moat and glacis. These fortifications are well mounted, the Indian Government having recently bestowed pains upon the armament of the place.

The fidelity of the native forces in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras remains unshaken, and there is not the shadow of a reason for supposing that the British power in India, which has triumphed again and again over the organized opposition of great native monarchies, is likely to be seriously endangered by an outbreak which has taken no definite shape, and still waits for its leader.

The natives of India, as well Mohammedan as Hindostanee, have always shown themselves *utterly incapable of anything like united and* national action. Neither the caste system of the Hindoos, nor the despotic system of the Mohammedan States, is favorable to the growth of that interdependence, and of those habits of mutual reliance, which are essential to the existence of a vigorous nationality; and the powers successively overthrown in India by the British arms have vanished like unsubstantial dreams, leaving no wreck of sovereignty behind, about which a successful revolt against the new dominion could be gathered.

The mistaken policy of the East India Company alone, has perpetuated in some instances, as in the case of the puppet Mogul, a mockery of the former things, equally without intrinsic dignity, and without useful influence over the native population.

And it is one of the most consoling circumstances which we find in the actual aspect of Indian affairs, that the atrocious nature of the present insurrection must inevitably awaken the people of England to a new sense of their duties in the East, and lead to a new Indian policy, which shall result in erecting the Indian dominion into a true and integral Empire. It is time that England should appear in India as England, and not as a trading Company. The prospect of such a consummation must be hailed with satisfaction by every man who takes an enlightened interest in the progress of the race—for its consequences will be good, and only good, not to India alone, but to England and to the world. The secondary question of the immediate causes which led to the disaffection, and finally to the armed mutiny of the Bengal Army, is already under discussion in England, and enough of light has been elicited to warrant the conclusion that this crisis is directly attributable to the mistakes and incompetency of the same East India Company, which has in so many ways impeded the advance and blighted the fruits of the British rule in India.

The enormous acquisitions of territory which have of late years been made by the Indian Government, have not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the force of the Indian, and, peculiarly, of the Bengal army, which has been called upon to perform duties to which neither by its organization nor its numbers was it adequate. A consequent demoralization and disloyalty have gradually pervaded the body of the Bengal Sepoys, against which no corrective has been provided, although the tendency of things in this direction was clearly foreseen several years ago by men like Lord Melville and the late Sir Charles Napier.

Lord Melville was snubbed for his pains, and Sir C. Napier unceremoniously kicked out, the Indian Government preferring to deal with its difficulties as good housewives complain that "the men" always deal with scraps and waste paper, by huddling them anywhere out of sight.

Now that the day of reckoning has come at last, we cannot permit ourselves, for a moment, to doubt that England will vindicate her imperial authority in the East as becomes a great Christian power—first by repressing the madness of the moment, and then by facing all the exigencies of her position, retrieving the great errors, repairing the many wrongs, and correcting the many blunders of the past.

[illegible]

These excitable persons, intoxicated with a morbid passion for doing good, which the amount of indulgence in the recognized and legitimate stimulants of benevolence can appease, are perpetually on the look-out for a new iniquity to be suppressed, a new vice to be chastised, a new intemperance to be discouraged.

With the usual inconsistency of people whose constitutional zeal has been injured by excess, they do not wait to be off with the old love before they are on with the new. The use of intoxicating drinks was for a long time their leading horror. They could neither sleep nor eat while one decent Christian man was to be found on earth capable of deliberately emptying a glass of pale sherry with the meridian biscuit of his lunch. Believing every man who ever quenched his thirst with anything stronger than black tea to be personally responsible for all the murders that have ever been committed by drunken vagabonds, and for all the misery which penniless inebriates have lived in this poor world, these enthusiastic citizens naturally were determined to make port-wine negus a felony, and iced-champagne a capital offence.

For the good they might possibly move others to do, the community was disposed to put up with much of the nonsense which they did most undeniably utter, and even with the mischief for which they must be held responsible. But, *est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines*. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, because it ceases to be possible. Men can't be allowed to go on inventing crimes forever. We have quite as many now as we can dispose of, and it is time that this well-intentioned but deplorable industry should be arrested before morality becomes an impossibility, and the discharge of our duties is made hopeless by their limitless multiplication.

It is now seriously proposed that the use of tobacco should be put upon the list of punishable crimes, and the students of our colleges, it seems, are to be the first "vile bodies" upon whom this new ethical experiment is to be tried.

Now, we are ready to admit that the use of tobacco is injurious to a great many people who indulge in it to excess. About this point we make no question whatever.

But what then?

The inordinate use of peaches and milk by the juvenile members has been frequently known to interfere seriously with the peace of a household—a reckless revelry in a cherry tree has been sometimes followed by the extinction of all male heirs in a respectable family, an orgie of ginger beer cannot always be ventured upon with impunity even by adults. Are we therefore to proscribe peaches and milk, cherry trees and ginger beer?

If those sins against a man's own stomach and brain, for which Nature herself has provided a police in the nerves, and a penalty in the blood, are to be made statutable and cognizable by great or little Courts, we may as well resign ourselves at once to such an insufferable tyranny as never was imagined even by the Greek teetotalers of Tarentum, or by the helpless subjects of the Puttitanic Akbar.

And we devoutly trust that no considerable body of American youths can be found, capable of conic sections, or even of the Rule of Three, who will submit for an instant to such a petty dictatorship as is proposed to be instituted by the Hon. Horace Mann over "pipes and tobacco" at the College of Antioch, and in the State of Ohio.

Parliamentary Report on the Hudson's Bay Question.—We publish in another part of to-day's impression this important document, received from our London correspondent in advance of its appearance in the English journals. In the government of that immense expanse of American territory lying to the North of Canada, we are interested as well as our Canadian neighbors, and it is satisfactory that we can congratulate them upon the conclusion at which the Commons' Committee, after a close and laborious investigation of the subject, have arrived. The theory upon which the Committee have drawn up their report is, that the British Sovereign and people have no other interest in the region now administered by the Hudson's Bay Company except that it should be dealt with in the manner most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of the North American Colonies. Acting, then, on this democratic principle, and believing that the Red River and Saskatchewan countries are those which will be desired by Canada for early occupation, the Committee recommend the immediate annexation of those districts to that Province, and the extension of its boundaries in all other directions where any useful purpose can be obtained. Over this territory the Hudson's Bay Company's jurisdiction will of course cease directly the annexation is declared, and the termination of the Company's connection with Vancouver's Island is also urged by the Committee. For various reasons the Committee believe it advisable to continue the Company's privileges of exclusive trade in Rupert's Land and the Indian territory where there is no prospect of settlement. On the whole the report is fair and impartial, doing justice to all parties, and we fully expect that, on its recommendations, Parliament will pass a bill for the arrangement of the question.

Funeral.—Mr. George Peabody made a farewell visit to his native town of Danvers, Mass., on Thursday last. He visited the Peabody Library, the High School, and other places of interest. In the evening, at the Town Hall, which had been finely decorated for the occasion, an opportunity was afforded to the people of the town to take a farewell of Mr. Peabody, who, in reply to some remarks of Rev. Dr. Brazer, President of the evening, made a brief but eloquent address. Mr. Peabody is a few weeks returns to England.

The *Independiente*, a Spanish journal, published in New-Orleans, states, in its issue of the 29th ult., that on the departure of the Steamship Texas from Vera Cruz, rumors were in circulation there that Ex-President Santa Ana had died. No particulars are given, and the *Independiente* adds that these rumors probably spring from the same source with similar ones it had received a few days previously from Havana.

Andrew Wallace, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., has contributed $500 to the Endowment Fund of the "Columbia Female College," and is thus entitled to a scholarship of twenty years.

Senator Davis has accepted the invitation of the Democracy of Marshall County, Mississippi, to address them upon political topics.

By Telegraph to The N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

The Now-Orleans papers of the [illegible] state the charter of the Tehuantepec Company, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, under the Garay and Sloo grants. The Company's capital stock is $10,000,000, one-fifth of which will be issued as full-paid stock, to the grantees of the Mexican Government, who now hold the titles to the two grants. As it will be necessary to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Mexico and the United States, Messrs. La Sere and Benjamin are made joint agents to undertake negotiations with the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

[illegible] Kansas to the 8th inst. Gov. Walker had returned to Lawrence with the troops under his command, the rumor of an attack by the Indians upon Fort Riley having proved groundless. The city government of Lawrence was being reorganized despite the opposition of the Governor. Our special correspondent sends us a full account of a Free-State meeting held at Osawkee, at which Gen. Lane made a speech defining his position.

Returns of the elections in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska reach us in part. In Missouri, Rollins (Independent) is believed to be elected Governor by a majority of 1,500. In Iowa, so far as heard from, there is a majority of 4,500 for the New Constitution. In Nebraska, Ferguson (Dem.) is probably elected delegate to Congress by a small majority over Thayer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Names and Numbers of Every Man of Our Police Force.

The Registration for the City Complete.

[illegible] of the Department—Fresh Uniforms—Improved Regulations.

The registration of the Police force of the City, so far as organized, will be completed to-day by Mr. Samuel Brevoort. The undetermined condition of things under the Board since the two Mayors joined in its sessions has kept the matter of further appointments in a state of uncertainty. With the accession of the new force to the old Station-houses their number should have been increased by some three or four hundred additional men, but as there will be no new appointments for some time, the formula of numbering and of registration has been brought to a close for the present.

Last evening the delivery of shields was completed at the Station-houses of the upper Wards, the returns to be sent to White-street to-day. There had already been a distribution of the shields which were got up cheaply and hastily before the decisions of the Courts on the new Police Law. All such have been taken back, and a very neatly executed shield replaces the old one. Its significant design, and the more tasteful material—silver—gives it a ready welcome. An important improvement is the addition of distinct numerals on each shield, laid in in black upon a superior [illegible] standing out from the silver ground of the shield, and separate from the arms of the State, &c. The number, which may be seen at a glance, will enable the Superintendent to refer, even a year afterwards, to the name of the officer and the beat to which he was at any time detailed.

The details of uniform and the other formula of the discipline of the force, including their active drill, will soon present the new force in a model condition. As included in the detailed list below, the force now stands:

THE FORCE.

Patrolmen	[illegible]	Sergeants	21
Special duty	136	Captains	7
Roundsmen	64		
Total			851

FIRST PRECINCT.

No.			No.
Laurence Riley	1	John Winteringham	14
[illegible]	2	Geo. F. Tracy	15
[illegible] Croft	3	Reuben Phillips	16
John Anderson	4	Francis H. Fay	17
[illegible] Kinder	5	Stephen O'Kief	18
[illegible] Ryan	6	Chas. N. Ladd	19
Thos. Cherry	7	Geo. W. Peel	20
[illegible]	8	Elijah Curtis	21
Michael Bogan	9	Richard Orpheus	22
Rich. Gilgeather	10	Jos. M. Watson	23
[illegible] Kearns	11	Jos. E. Kelly	24
Patrick Raven	12	John B. Knapp	25
[illegible]	13		

SECOND PRECINCT.

[illegible] Scott	26	Wm. H. Brooks	34
[illegible] Williamson	27	John Understiller	35
James Center	28	Henry S. Holley	36
Alfred [illegible]	29	James Murry	37
[illegible] Ferris	30	Daniel Davenport	38
William K'Inc	31	Wm. Carrington	39
[illegible]	32	I. L. Olds	40
[illegible] Parkins	33	Geo. W. Knight	41
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible] Michaels		Daniel Kennedy	
Smith S. Parker		Richard Lush	
[illegible]		Jas. H. Falter	
James [illegible] Carter		Morris De Camp	
[illegible]		Robert P. Winteringham	
John [illegible]		John [illegible]	
J. J. Simmons		James B. Wilson	
[illegible]		John L. Flynn	
Thos. Hays		Richard Van Veckton	
W. H. Van Arsdale		David Van Winkle	
J. H. Reynolds		Horace Lockwood	
Geo. Kyser		Charles Barstock	
Jos. T. Williams		John Tummy	
Cornelius L. De Ge[illegible]		Charles Conant	
Geo. W. Pettit		William Hillyard	
E. N. Wildey		Wm. H. Morgan	
[illegible] Armstrong		James Blackwell	
Jos. Bryar		Frederick Husted	
[illegible] Denton			

THIRD PRECINCT.

[illegible] A. P. Hopkins		John D. Arthur	112
Sergt. J[illegible] Cropsey		Samuel D. Lyon	113
Robert [illegible]		Christopher E. Darling	114
Robert Gilmer		Wm. Becker	115
[illegible]		Jas. S. Utt	116
[illegible] Farrington		Thos. H. Lease	117
[illegible] Van Deveer		John Gamblin	118
James [illegible]		Dennison S. Parker	119
Charles Smidick		John Eastbrook	120
Thomas Wallace		Samuel Ellis	121
James Foinell		Geo Quackenbush	122
[illegible] Buckay		Chas. Wyrill	123
[illegible]		James Gregory	124
Garret [illegible]		Chas. Wood	125
Edwin Baldwin		Robert Campbell	126
[illegible]		Samuel Parry	127
James Burns		J. D. Gilmore	128
Charles Woodward	97	Isaac Randall	129
[illegible] Birdsall	98	Chas. S. Smith	130
John Orr	99	Henry Girand	131
Milton [illegible]	100	A. M. Crawford	132
John Sweeny	101	Jas. H. Gardner	133
John McKeage	102	William Chamberlain	134
[illegible]	103	Andrew Ayres	135
Lorenzo Place	104	Ab. Van Winkle	136
[illegible] Barrington	105	John Mead	137
M. C. Anderson	106	[illegible]	138
John Days	107	[illegible]	139
Michael McLaughlin	108	Richard Powell	140
Cornelius Wynkoop	109	Geo. W. Haviland	141
George Burns	110	Michael Wager	142
[illegible] Bower	111	Alex Creesit	143

Doormen.—Michael Martin, Daniel Fordham, William Burkett.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

Susan Lindley	149	Thos. O'Gorman	153
John A. Denning	150	Chas. Flirty	154
John Wilson	151	Thos. J. Folger	157
John Murphy	156		

FIFTH PRECINCT.

Sergeant H. Hutchings		Robert Letty	160
Daniel Braniff	214	James H. Hayden	165
[illegible] Bunner	156	John McCord	166
Thos. Bell	162	John McDonnell	161
[illegible]	215	W. W. Martin	169
[illegible]	164	Thomas Montgomery	173
John M. Burnett	175	Stephen W. Maynard	176
H. W. Cole	169	Andrew Muller	177
Howell Clarke	171	Andrew Nesbitt	170
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		John Reed	
John F. H. Daggitt	187	Emily M. Rollins	165
[illegible] Daggitt	17	Stephen S. Smith	180
[illegible] Davis	1	Samuel S. Slater	172
Richard Eldridge	173	Theodore W. Storey	166
Richard Field	181	John Stillwell	184
[illegible] Green		Alexander Thompson	210
John Glavin	209	Wm. Van Tassel	202
J. G. Goodell	201	Jacob Webb	210
James Geer	213	Wm. Westcott	204
[illegible]		Edward Wherlan	197
[illegible]	214	Manuel A. White	207
[illegible]	211	Samuel Truax	212
Wm. S. Kizer	182	Cornelius Allison	212
[illegible] Kemp	187	Doormen.	
E. C. King	189	William Monday	
[illegible]	177	Henry Riell	
[illegible]	176	James Mannin	

SIXTH PRECINCT.

Sergeant N. F. Hicks	221	Wm. Bailey	225
Joseph [illegible]	222	Peter Carr	227
John P. Dickson	223	John Donaghy	226
Joseph Knight	224		

SEVENTH PRECINCT.

Wm. Monroe	238	Elon. S. Butterfield	249
[illegible]		Jesse P. Paul	241
[illegible]		Wm. M. Howell	235
Rich. Nelson		Wm. A. Hegerty	269
James Bennett		John Parsons Sen.	243
John B. Lockwood		Israel Smith	253
Wm. A. Kellem	254	Sergt. John Cameron	257
David Stephenson	244	Chas. Lintz	242
Edward Moss	246	J. C. Andre	294
[illegible] Buckman	250	Thos. McDougal	293
Geo. Ewin	250	Wm. Olmstead	295
Theron Copeland	240	H. F. Jones	297
Jas. Jacobs	248	Isaac Johnson	298
R. B. [illegible]	235	J. S. Waxlow	300
Thos. Walsh	253	Henry Godfrey	301
Thos. Williams	258	Harvey Herr	302
R. C. Secor	254	John McKinnere	303
Bob. Walker	257	Nath. Stillwell	304
Jas. Valentine	256	Thos S. Green	305
Walt. R. Jarboe	251	Jas. M. Spear	306
[illegible]	244	Alex. C. Pearcy	307
Chas. Raynor	240	Howard A. Baldwin	308
Hugh McKinnon	236	Lorenzo D Lighton	309
J. W. Feeney	246	H. P. Glenney	310
J. R. Wier	248	J. R. Travers	311

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[illegible]	261	Hugh Barclay	278
[illegible]	262	Wm. Roberts	279
Aug. Crosby	263	Joseph Halstead	280
John Reynolds	264	Frederick Secor	281
[illegible]	265	James McKay	282
James Miller	266	Thomas Reed	283
Geo. Wiseburn	267	[illegible]	284
Aug. Goodrich	268	James E. Bogart	285
Theodore Winship	269	George H. Tyler	286
John Cannon	270	Wm. Lyons	287
[illegible]	271	Gilbert Ogden	288
J. S. Van Buren	272	Samuel Davidson	289
[illegible] Palmer	273	Bern Nels	290
Nathaniel Sparback	274	James Chasiner	291
Joseph Rogers	275	John Quin	292
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[illegible] Knapp		E. L. Colfax	345
[illegible]		Stephen Christopher	346
[illegible]	318	W. H. Du Bois	347
[illegible] Wolf	319	Geo. W. Ruton	348
[illegible]		Temple Lord	349
[illegible] Curry		Timothy G. Clark	350
[illegible] Tower		Jos. Buhman	351
John H. Hyatt		Peter Smith	352
[illegible]		John Washburn	353
Henry Mead		Jeremiah Sherwood	354
William [illegible]		Braddock D. Albertson	355
John [illegible]		John F. Gerard	356
Wm. C. Rafferty		James Ferdon	357
Stephen L. Cook		Wm. A. Van Duzen	358
[illegible] Mead		Geo. Bradford	359
Wm. W. Le Roy		John Seaman	360
Alex. [illegible]		Arthur S. Chotwell	361
Algernon Kniffin		J. B. McDougal	362
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible] Christopher	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
Alex. Ferguson		C. R. Albertson	
Alex. Young		Jas. P. [illegible]	367
[illegible]		Doormen.	
[illegible]		Nathaniel Crawford	
[illegible]		Buckley Maynard	
Jos. C. F[illegible]			

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Wm. Williams	367	Jeremiah T. Brook	395
John [illegible]		[illegible]	
Henry C. Ellis		[illegible]	
Israel W. Little	370	Wm. Anderson	
Franklin Romaine	373	[illegible] Smith	
Henry Foos	374	Edward Hart	
Chas. Humphrey	377	Charles Gardner	399
Charles Taylor	378	[illegible]	
Charles E. Freeman	379	Wm. Davis	401
Charles James		Peter Bogert	403
John H. Turner	381	James Anderson	403
Samuel Frazier	382	Cornelius Robertson	404
Mathias Brown	383	John J. Smith	405
Charles H. Little	384	James A. Lucas	406
Dewit C. Smith	385	Jeremiah Petty	410
Jeremiah Wood	386	Richard Letty	411
J. M. Murphy	387	Josiah McCord	412
J. W. Holmes	388	John S. Wood	413
Thomas Slowey	389	Richard Ring	416
Henry Miner	390	Henry Otten	417
Robert S. Brown	391	Sergeant T. C. Davis	414
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G. Leggett		James H. Albin	442
W. White	416	Julius Hawks	443
Josiah Carter	417	James McCloud	444
A. H. Lake	418	J. W. Elliott	445
J. Brown	419	James Alexander	446
Z. Cresswell	420	O. Van Tassell	448
E. M. Dyeman	421	Samuel Osborn	449
Peyton Kierhart	422	T. H. Abell	447
F. Palmer	423	Enoch Jones	450
A. Johnston	424	G. Glass	451
[illegible] Romaine	425	J. W. Wells	452
[illegible] Green	426	Peter Duffy	453
[illegible] Belleit	427	J. Reeves	454
[illegible] Tilden	428	J. Waterbury	455
[illegible] Vermilyea	429	Wm. L. Miller	456
Thos McGowan	430	A. F. Hunt	457
Robert Stinson	431	Robert Smyth	458
Thomas Beatty	432	Thos. Wilson	459
J. F. Beck	433	Henry Woolfert	460
Edw. Church	434	Oliver Laflin	461
Alexander Ransom	435	J. A. Lyon	462
F. J. Banfield	436	Wesley Lyon	463
L. C. Smith	437	J. Coon	464
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Wm. G. Graham, Sergeant		Joseph Thayer	481
Nathaniel Holmes	471	Patrick Hallaran	480
Abraham G. Berthoife	472	Joseph F. Liscomb	482
William Reed	473	Henry C. Van Orden	483
Sylvester Osborne	474	James B. Pettit	485
Henry Bickels	477	Samuel Pabor	486
Joseph Whiteman	476	George W. Majory	484
Edward V. Graham	487	George Lavender	516
Christopher Pabor	475	James W. O'Conner	492
Watson H. Wagner	506	John J. Willetts	493
Daniel B. Harlon	500	Joseph Desmond	491
Alexander H. Harlon	508	Wm. H. Smith	517
John H. Porter	502	Edward Genet	495
Lorenzo Treadwell	503	William P. Cushing	496
John Eadie	504	Nathaniel Skinner	513
Wm. Stebbleline	507	Peter Frank	498
Benjamin Bates	501	Peter C. Bensel	499
Albert G. Hayden	513	Jacob Welters	494
David Golden	505	Edward Houston	490
Alanson Finch	510	Henry Ten Eyck	509
Alonzo Forbes	511	Andrew J. Miner	489
Oscar D. Fisher	497	Wm H. Aldis Jr.	488
Horatio N. Gray	520	Alexander Williamson	514
Archimides Bell	479	Edward W. Struck	510
Charles Miner	521		

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Sergeant, Thos. Steers	526	James Parrish	533
Act. Sergt. R. Cornwell	527	John C. Abbott	530
Act. Sergt. T. W. Thorne	528	William Jenkins	534
Daniel Acker	529	Jonathan Osborne	536
Daniel Folles	535	George Bickner	538
Enoch Lewis	537	Albert Van Tassell	531
John Nelson	539	Thomas Miner	525
David B. Carpenter	520	John J. Phillips	537
Henry Bedell	524		

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J. J. Williamson	578	H. Lloyd	554
Charles Ullman	539	W. H. Oliver	557
Edward Johnson	540	H. Waters	558
Daniel Underhill	541	J. Dunn	559
C. Jarvis	542	R. L. Phillips	560
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P. Keogh	544	C. Tumas	561
R. M. Webb	133	A. P. De Vourency	563
F. Wemyss	545	S. Orcke	564
J. Montgomery	546	G. S. Lucas	565
P. Jollie	547	C. White	566
J. M. Rennie	548	M. Dymond	567
G. Senior	549	A. Swift	568
G. Shearer	5[illegible]	F. Gale	569
G. T. Lawton	551	J. Williams	570
C. B. Howell	552	J. H. Duffie	571
F. W. Wolf	553	G. R. Lusk	572
J. L. Matthews	555	M. Chivvis	573
A. W. Oliver	556	L. W. Foster (Suspended)	

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Capt Geo. W. Dilks		Wm. Delamater	602
Sergt. Peter A. Banta		Edward Foster	603
Sergt. Amos Upham		John Demarest	604
William W. Dilks	579	Wm. Wilson	605
John W. Williams	580	John W. Tinsdale	606
John W. Bilven	581	Carlisle N. Roe	607
John Littell	582	Ramsgd Bodine	608
Samuel C. Helms	583	Edward Bowman	609
Gustavus G. Bowker	584	Joseph P. Sandford	610
Charles C. Tucker	585	John G. Miller	611
John T. Wells	586	Henry Duncan	612
Joseph S. Miller	587	Samuel S. Davis	613
Wm. McDonald	588	Wm. Groot	614
Edgar Davis	589	Jacob Acker	615
Hector Moore	590	Wm. Little	616
Harmon B. Lyng	591	Joseph P. Bull	617
James Speir	592	Chas. T. B. Homan	618
John McPherson	593	Wm. Smart	619
Thomas Van Cott	594	Stephen Rockwell	620
Wm. Colburn	595	Ralph Patterson	621
Wm. Robb	596	Robt B. Montgomery	622
Stewart J. Smith	597	P. A. Banta	623
Wm. B. Walsh	598	A. W. Johan	624
Jackson Corse	599	G. W. Dilks	625
John K. Scott	600	Louis Kazinski, Doorman	
Wm. B. Willis	601		

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William Sutherland, Jr., Special Aid to Dep. Supt.	626		
David Roach	627	Joseph D. Apgar	637
Thomas Cumming	628	John Thompson	638
Geo. C. Robertson	629	Jesse T. Purdy	633
E. G. Patterson	630	Isaac B. Smith	635
Christian Miller	631	Mathew Butler	636
John Jackson	632	John J. Terhune	64
Martin Fischer	633	James Bird	641
Andrew McConnell	634	Andrew Southerland	641

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Captain J. W. Hartt		J. H. Dally	694
Edward S. Lockwood	664	Robert Degruche	661
Robert B. Gilmore	665	W. H. Vansickle	651
John Pousson	666	U. B. Cooper	645
Wm. H. McConnell	668	G. C. Hewer	644
Dewit C. Ward	663	Thomas H. Carle	670
Charles McMillen	667	George Hyde	654
Lyman Crofut	653	Robert Lumay	689
J. M. Robbins	673	George Cook	647
Wm. Raynor	649	Hugh Lindsly	643
Francis Spicer	658	John P. Conklin	684
Thomas Wecob	676	Thomas Kincaid	695
Lewis Zeigler	680	Francis B. Harper	682
Edwin E. Robinson	674	David C. Davis	677
Chauncy Edwards	674	David G. M. Kelog	685
Henry Hedden	646	Conrad Krentzel	655
W. G. Alder	672	Dominick Coulan	690
W. Parliman	671	George Dickinson	670
Michael Freshman	687	Harvey Hitchcock	662
John T. Underhill	648	John Thomas	663
Anson Gillett	698	Frederick Pross	678
Jacob Briggs	681	Wm. D. Purdy	692
Thomas Egan	644	Oliver B. Stout	697
Wm. McGowan	650	Nelson Mott	660
David Gregory	686	Jos. Van Velsor	675
Joshua Gutton	688	Jacob Feast	677
Wm. F. Fountain	698		

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.

Henry Burden	698	John Y. Shaw	711
Isaac W. Potter	699	James H. Farrington	712
Samuel Burden	700	Wm J. Loudon	713
John Monroe	701	Silas F. Sherwood	714
Austin Esterbrook	702	Jos. H. Sprague	715
David Beath	703	William Young	716
Samuel Arvson	704	Michael Wallace	717
John H. Arnoux	705	Frederick Kinnersy	718
Solomon Birdsall	706	Samuel Mortimer	719
Philip Marks	707	Antoine Greublestien	720
Robert Shaw	708	William Brinkhamsen	721
Henry C. Carey	709	Patrick F. Prendergast	722
John C. Tieman	710		

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.

James Bryan, Sergeant	779	John D. Rockwell	746
Moses J. Decker, Act. S'gt.	778	Andrew Houston	730
Wm. Fulmer, Act. S'gt.	777	James Tennant	776
Peter Jones	725	John H. Polley	723
Aaron W. Wyatt	726	James P. Mulford	736
Theodore Bumstead	770	Albert Bogart	758
Silas Ellis	760	Jesse Fortner	762
George W. Rockwell	761	Benjamin Verbryck	737
Martin M. Green	764	Philip Diegledein	759
John Clements	749	John C. Brewer	720
Michael Burk	763	Jasper Suling	741
Ira C. Gardner	738	James R. Lawrence	740
William H. Watson	737	George Van Brunt	750
Richard Lydecker	747	James H. Many	756
John B. Peffers	755	Daniel Hallock	751
William M. Pross	746	John W. Johnson	766
William P. Stewart	729	Thomas McKnight	768
William B. Lowery	733	James S. Risley	774
Stephen Shangle	767	Henry Tyson	752
George W. Delahunt	768	Richard Dunscourt	731
William A. Russell	748	John Van Tassell	734
Hewlett Smith	735	Thomas L. Maxwell	773
Jason Mills	719	C. Kelly Acker	721
Edwin R. Wright	772	George W. Barrett	769
Martin Snyder	745	Doormen.	
William Clinton	754	Edward Irving	780
Alexander Janes	765	Adam Stagner	781
John W. Merrill	757		

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.

Chas. Roff	782	Benjamin Bonnell	803
Robert Dennison	783	Wm. Z. Rowland	804
Daniel Smith	784	Henry M. Hyatt	805
Lambert S. Beck	785	Wm Miller	806
Geo. L. Hall	786	Isaac Van Wart	807
George A. Phister	787	John Brady, Jr.	808
Benjamin Lawrence	788	John Russell	809
Ferdinand Van Hagan	789	S. Brayton	810
Andrew Clow	790	David Wylie	811
Robert J. Anderson	791	Joseph Lloyd	812
William Cummings	792	Henry Wright	813
Alexander Lineback	793	Burrill Lamson	814
Phillip Stickle	794	Samuel Winters	815
Charles G. Fisher	795	Wm. H. Cornwell	816
Thomas Steele	796	Theodore Frude	817
Jacob Moore	797	Henry Newman	819
Abraham Allen	798	James Bloomer	818
John R. Richardson	799	Samuel W. Hastings	820
Robert Castle	800	James Hurley	821
John T. Harold	801	Francis M. Curry	822
Harvey T. Martine	802	Daniel D. Bailey	823

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Capt. F. C. Speight		E. Johnson	856
W. L. Sandford	844	R. Myers	853
A. S. Reisy	839	P. Fowler	846
F. McIntire	842	D. Doland	837
J. B. Perkins	831	J. Pallister	833
R. Quiden	835	A. Stoddard	834
A. Manold	849	S. Davies	828
G. R. Jump	850	A. Stephens	841
C. Cornell	864	R. Stephens	847
[illegible]		J. Rockwell	843
[illegible]		N. B. Abbot	850
[illegible]		[illegible] Hadden	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
W. [illegible] Taylor		Abel Wares	
[illegible] Ward		T. [illegible]	
[illegible] Palmer	870	[illegible] Kniffin	866

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Wm. F[illegible]		J. C. [illegible]	
W. Weeks		[illegible]	
J. Forbes		[illegible]	563
[illegible]		A. Labalzeree	561
Joseph Gilliard			

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Wm. Van Norden	878	Jacob [illegible]	903
John Murphy	876	John Stuart	904
Michael Schneider	877	Geo. Whitman	905
Thomas McCracken	878	Lawrence Austin	906
Thomas Lear	879	Ralph P. Barker	907
Geo. L. Thie	880	Lewis Bermhols	908
Jas. E. Coulter	881	Thos. Bowles	909
Elijah Tompkins	882	Wm. Walkley	910
Wm. P. Smith	883	Wm. Ure	911
John Templeton	884	James Dark	912
Thos. Green	885	Jas H. Beaver	913
Francis Martin	886	Alonzo Durfee	914
Thos. Magher	887	Stephen Lillendell	915
Jas Bowley	888	Isaac W. Richards	916
Edward M'Carty	889	Jos. Cottrell	917
Richard Martin	890	Isaac Simonson	918
Jonathan Wilson	891	H. S. Phillips	919
Henry Schuck	892	H. W. Stephens	920
Thos. Eastburn	893	Nehemiah Holt	921
John H. Thomas	894	Henry Parlin	922
Elisha Stoker	895	Bernard Decker	923
Johannes C. Slott	896	Jas. S. Odell	924
Anthony Bruder	897	Chas. Whitmore	925
Wm. C. Jewett	898	John N. Hare	926
John P. Casey	899	Doormen.	
Archibald Taylor	900	Walter Horsford	927
John McDougal	901	Wm. C. B. Armstrong	928
John White	902	Ezekiel Palmer	879

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George Stoddart	31	James O'Rourke	907
David McLyon	681	Michael McCabe	261
George W. Decker	241	Francis Finnerty	426
Edward Cunningham	257	Geo. W. F. Randolph	269
Alfred Van Olief	261		

POLICE OF SEGUINE'S POINT

(now detailed to various Precincts of this City).

Joseph Fenton	669	D. H. Racket	698
Wm. Seaman	621	C. F. Bent	640
Robert King	635	James T. Tweddle	612
Thomas Hourte	639	Henry Smodell	641
Thomas Maxwell	571	C. K. Acker	542
Timothy Armstrong	585	Samuel Soladay	565
Charles Albertson	576	James Eldridge	505
Joseph Quick	586	James Hundley	612
Christopher M. Ryder	641	Abraham C. Barrett	545
Alex. Thomson	642	Solomon Squatt	617
George W. Petty	576	Wm. Z. Rowland	573
Jonathan A. Lyons	596	Wm. Quinn	619

DETAILED MEN, PAID BY PARTIES OTHER THAN THE CITY.

Levy Peck, Hudson River Railroad	853
Charles J. Adams, Commissioners Emigration	865
John Jackson, Camden and Amboy Railroad	721
L. N. Pease, Five Points House of Industry	665
Simon W. Scott, Pier No. 16 North River	424

STATION-HOUSES.

The following are the locations of the Station-houses of the force in the several Precincts:

Precinct No. 1—Franklin Market.
Precinct No. 2—No. 49 Beekman-street.
Precinct No. 3—No. 79 Warren street.
Precinct No. 4—No. 9 Oak-street.
Precinct No. 5—No. 49 Leonard-street.
Precinct No. 6—No. 65 Franklin street.
Precinct No. 7—Gouverneur-slip.
Precinct No. 8—Corner Prince and Wooster streets.
Precinct No. 9—No. 94 Charles-street.
Precinct No. 10—Corner Ludlow and Grand streets.
Precinct No. 11—Union Market, Houston-street.
Precinct No. 12—One-hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Precinct No. 13—Cor. Attorney and Delancey sts.
Precinct No. 14—Corner Spring and Marion streets.
Precinct No. 15—No. 220 Mercer-street.
Precinct No. 16—Twentieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Precinct No. 17—First-avenue and Fifth street.
Precinct No. 18—Twenty-second-st., between First and Second avenues.
Precinct No. 19—Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.
Precinct No 20—Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Precinct No 21—Twenty ninth-st., between Fourth-avenue and Madison avenue.
Precinct No. 22—Eighth-avenue, cor. Forty-eighth-street.
Central Park, Eighty-eighth-street. No force.

The Lowber Judgment—Communication from Mr. Lowber.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your edition of yesterday there is an editorial headed, "The Lowber Judgment—How the City Treasury is Depleted," in which you say, "All particulars connected with it should be clearly and accurately understood."

Coinciding in this expression, and being familiar with the facts, I must request the privilege of laying them before you and the public.

For over three years the citizens of New-York had been petitioning the Common Council for a large general market on the East River, in the vicinity of Fourteenth-street—petitions being signed by over ten thousand persons, including over three hundred farmers and producers on Long Island. On the 18th of August, 1856, a resolution was passed by the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to advertise for sealed proposals to sell to the City a block of ground containing from fifty five to sixty-five full lots, with a water front, suitable for a market location. The Comptroller did advertise, fixing the 6th day of November as the day upon which the bids should be opened. Three proposals were submitted—one by the Dry Dock Bank, another by Elijah F. Purdy and others, and the third by myself. On the 10th day of November these proposals were transmitted to the Common Council by the Comptroller, who, in his letter, uses the following language: "The Comptroller respectfully calls the attention of the Common Council to some suggestions in regard to the management of a market-property contained in a report made by him in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, (Doc. 41,) in the year 1854."

This communication, with the proposals attached, was referred to the Market Committee, and while under examination by them, I called upon the Comptroller to inquire what were the "suggestions" referred to by him. Hearing his explanation, I requested him to draft such resolution as would carry out his views with respect to any market property purchased, pledging myself that if my offer was selected by the Common Council I would insist upon his resolution being made a part of the conditions of purchase. With this understanding I was furnished by the Comptroller with the following:

Resolved, That the said premises, when purchased, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

My offer being selected by the Committee, I urged them to accept the Comptroller's suggestion, and to adopt them in any resolutions passed. The report of the Committee was fully discussed and the resolutions, passed by a large vote, were then sent to the Board of Aldermen, reported upon by their Committee, called up, referred back again, and again reported, but was not reached again before the year expired. In January, 1857, numerous petitions for an up-town market having been presented to the Common Council, the subject was again taken up and referred to the Market Committee, who reported, recommending the passage of resolutions providing for the purchase of the property and appropriating $196,000 therefor, directing the Comptroller to pay that sum to me upon the title being approved by the Corporation Counsel; which were again, after much discussion, passed with but eight Councilmen voting against them. The action of the Councilmen was concurred in by the Aldermen, with but five dissenting votes. Immediately upon the passage of the resolutions a certified copy thereof was sent to the Corporation Counsel for an examination of the title.

On the 16th day of March the Counsel approved of the title and sent me his certificate to that effect. With this certificate and the deed properly executed and approved by the Corporation Counsel, in company with one of our most respectable citizens, I called upon the Comptroller, tendered him the deed and exhibited the certificates of Mr. Busteed; he declined to pay, first upon the ground that he had no money, then that the Legislature had not authorized, by tax or loan, the City to purchase; and, finally, *that it was for him to say whether the City could purchase or not, with the expression that he thanked God we had masters at Albany, in some things, and he wished they were in more.*

Under the advice of the gentleman with me I determined to sue the City, and did so immediately. Directly after the complaint was served, the Common Council, to remove the objections made by the Comptroller that the Legislature had not authorized a loan, passed a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the Corporation to issue market stock, to be applied to the payment of market sites purchased and the erection of markets thereon. This memorial was transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council to Messrs. Glover and Riley, members of the Assembly from this City, with the request that they procure the passage of the proposed law. The petition was duly presented, referred to the appropriate Committee, who unanimously reported the proposed act and recommended its passage. This report having been called up in regular order, Mr. J. B. Varnum, who had concurred in Committee, requested the Assembly to suspend action for a few days, which was done. Mr. Glover called upon Mr. Varnum for his reasons for wishing a delay, explained the object and purpose of the act of the Common Council, and was assured by Mr. Varnum that he was satisfied and should make no further objection. A few days subsequently the bill was again taken up, when Mr. Varnum was found busily engaged in circulating through the House a letter from Comptroller Flagg to him, remonstrating against its passage as uncalled for, and not required by the City. Every attempt on the part of Mr. Glover and others to show the necessity of the act was prevented, the Speaker, Littlejohn, ordering Mr. Glover to his seat. The act was voted down, and Comptroller Flagg had the satisfaction of defeating the intentions of the Common Council, and thus adding to the City debt. There was no attempt at concealment in any of these proceedings, except perhaps on the part of the Comptroller. I ask you to judge whether a "City member, apparently, much interested in the proposed market-scheme," had not just cause to become indignant at the conduct of Mr. Varnum, and whether he was not faithfully doing his duty in endeavoring to carry out the wishes of his constituents and the Common Council, there concerned, and whether his efforts, if successful, would not have saved the City over $10,000 of needless costs, since incurred, *to gratify the wishes of Comptroller Flagg.*

Directly after the complaint was served, I am informed that the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Busteed, called upon the Comptroller to know upon what grounds he refused to pay, and was informed by him that he did not consider the resolutions valid, inasmuch as there was no money in the treasury at the time of their passage, and no provision had been made by the Legislature for the payment thereof. Mr. Busteed assured him he did not think such a defence could be maintained, and that the prosecution of the suit would only involve the City in needless expense. In deference, however, to the views of the Comptroller, and forgetful of the direction of his clients, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Corporation Counsel consented to put in any answer the Comptroller might have prepared. The time for answering having nearly expired, an extension was asked by Mr. Busteed, and a letter addressed by him to the Comptroller calling upon him for this answer. The time was extended and again expired. Meanwhile, on the 23d of April, the Comptroller made a communication to the Board of Councilmen, in which he urges that the money cannot be paid without an act of the Legislature authorizing a loan to be made or a tax to be levied, but is careful to avoid informing them that his instrumentality had defeated the passage of the very act he now so much needs. The cause being noticed for trial a proposition was made, coming, I understood, from the Comptroller, to refer the same to a referee to be mutually agreed upon.

This proposition was accepted by my attorney, and Jonathan Miller was named by me and assented to by Mr. Busteed, and an order drawn for his appointment.

Before the motion for such reference and appointment was made Comptroller Flagg requested that Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., be substituted in place of Mr. Miller, and that he be allowed five hundred dollars as his fee, and also requested that William M. Evarts, Esq., be employed as counsel for the Corporation and paid five hundred dollars for his services in arguing the cause.

I assented to the substitution of Mr. Sickles, and the cause was heard before him on the 1st of May; Messrs. Charles O'Conor and John M. Barbour appearing on my behalf, and Mr. William M. Evarts for the Corporation.

The answer, prepared under the direction of the Comptroller, and setting up the defence suggested in his conversations above referred to, was put in on the 30th of April,—one day before the hearing, and eight days after the extended time for answering had expired; and even while the cause was being opened by my counsel an application was made to my attorney to permit the Comptroller to add to his answer an allegation, stating that since the resolutions for the purchase of the property were passed an application had been made to the Legislature, on the part of the Corporation, for authority to make a loan, and that such authority was not granted; which application was assented to on my part.

The "*long*" answer spoken of, is, when sifted, simply to the effect that the Corporation of the City of New-York has no authority to purchase any property for municipal purposes without the consent of the Legislature being first obtained, and cannot contract a debt, or borrow money in anticipation of the revenue; and its consistency, when compared with the voluntary answer of this same Comptroller, in the suit brought to restrain the payment of $100,000 to the Metropolitan Police, will be readily seen.

On the 12th of June, the referee made his report, declaring me entitled to a judgment against the City for the sum claimed; and a judgment was thereupon duly entered and docketed, and notice thereof given by my attorney.

The Comptroller well knew that the Corporation Counsel urgently objected to the course of the former, and would not, himself, interpose a defence that he knew to be untenable, and that was entirely contrary to his written opinions, repeatedly given in reply to resolutions of inquiry by his clients, the Common Council. Those clients had twice expressed their intention to make this purchase and pay for the land, and it is a grave question for the Corporation Counsel to answer, why he should lend himself to defeat their will and express directions, and compel the City to pay, unnecessarily, more than $10,000 in costs, to gratify the caprice of the Comptroller. It is also a question for the consideration not only of all persons interested in up-town markets, but of every citizen, whether the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may not buy land for a market without the permission of the Comptroller, and without the fear of his veto.

Four days after the expiration of the time allowed for an appeal I directed an execution to be issued. At the solicitation of many of my friends, it was withheld from the Sheriff. Meanwhile, they urged upon the Comptroller the propriety of paying, either in money or in City bonds, and thus saving a large amount of costs for Sheriff's fees; but he refused, upon the ground that he had no money, and no power to issue bonds without being first authorized to do so by the Legislature.

On the fourth of this month, longer delay appearing useless, the execution was issued, and it is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

I have thus given, as briefly as possible, a chronological history of this transaction, from which the public may judge of the merits of the controversy.

An examination of the proceedings of the Common Council will show that no measure is more required, or has been more urgently demanded, than the establishment of up town markets upon the rivers; and so far as I am informed, none has ever received so careful and extended an investigation before the Common Council as the propriety of the purchase made from me.

The sale was made in good faith; no man conversant with the nature of real estate can say that the price agreed to be paid is too large—and why ought I not to receive my money? Is it for the Corporation Counsel, or the Comptroller, to say to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty—You shall not purchase property and establish a market without my assent.

With respect, I am yours,

ROBERT W. LOWBER.

New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

The Tract Society's Unwelcome Tenant.—The true friends of the American Tract Society have wondered lately what was the meaning of sundry placards within the windows and door of one of the stores on the Nassau front of the Tract house. On the placards were printed in bold letters, "mint juleps," "brandy punches," "Heidsick & Co's. champagne," "sandwiches," "pickled oysters," and so forth. The enemy said, of course, that the Tract Society, for the sake of increasing its funds, had set up a liquor-shop, or at least for the sake of the rent, had taken a liquor dealer as a tenant. On inquiry, we learn that the causes of this curious apparition from the Tract Society windows were as follows:

The two stores, Nos. 146 and 148, were leased in February last, for one year, to a hatter, and occupied by him for a period of several months in carrying on that business. A short time since he became embarrassed in circumstances, and, with a view to retrench expenses, moved out of No. 146, and leased the premises to the confectioner; though, according to the terms of the lease, as tenant, he was prohibited from leasing or sub-letting the same, without the consent of the Tract Society people. The confectioner has been pushing his business for about six weeks, but, having received little support, it seems, could not pay his rent. The tractarians could not dispossess him under the covenants of the lease, as the courts have frequently declared such agreement not binding, where they can be construed as restrictions on trade. Luckily, on the 1st of August, their lessee, the hatter, did not comply with the demand for rent, and the Tract people then immediately began to dispossess. On Monday No. 146 was let to a new tenant, and the "liquor shop" was yesterday vacated by the confectioner, and is now in the market. The Society has lost about $600 by the late lessee, but will make up the deficiency by increased rentage. Owing to the erection of the Brick Church block, the value of stores in its vicinity has greatly advanced. The two stores of the Tract Society were rented in February last at $1,100 each, but one of them has now been taken at $1,500.

Depression in Shipping.—A large number of ships, of the first class, still remain laid up at the wharves for want of employment, there being nothing to do in the way of freight. It is said that so great a depression of the shipping interest, as at present exists, has not occurred for the last ten or fifteen years. As an evidence of this, we have to point to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, where a whole forest of idle vessels are to be seen. Some of the philanthropic merchants express the hope that the present outbreak in India, resulting from the oppressions and misrule of the British Government in that country, may give employment to some of their large clippers in the transportation of provisions, munitions of war, and soldiers, as in the case of the war in the Crimea, which was a godsend to the American shipping interest. Previous to the famine in Ireland, a similar depression existed in our Commercial Marine, but that famine caused an immense exportation of American produce, relieving the commerce of this country, and at the same time filling the stomachs of the starving peasantry of Ireland.

Subsequently came the gold discoveries of California, which helped our merchant princes out of their embarrassments, and led to the construction of some splendid clipper-ships, which afterwards were turned to so good an account in the Russian war, and will now, it is supposed, again find a paying business in the China Seas. Thus it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good.

[illegible] EXCISE.

The Board of Excise [illegible] yesterday in the Common Pleas Court-room, at 1 o'clock, to receive further applications for license. The following applications were made:

James Albert, No. 1 Hoboken street.
John S. Pierce, No. 606 Broadway.
Martin Ficken, No. 267 Bowery.
Patrick Curtoll, No. 297 Seventh-avenue.
Cornelius Stokes, No. 1,020 Broadway.
Thomas Forster, No. 11 Thames-street.
James Boyd, No. 135 Thirty-first-street.
Jeremiah E. Smith, Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets.
William S. Bancroft, No. 45 McDougal street.

Commissioner Holmes, on behalf of the Board, said he wished to make a few remarks in relation to certain strictures which had lately appeared in a daily paper, on their action, and spoke as follows:

I have before me one of our City journals which has seen fit to attack, on two different occasions, the members of this Board. On the first, it took exception to the action of the appointing power, in constituting the Board; and on the second, and very recently, it indulged in a series of strictures on our conduct, in giving to the law under which we act a liberal interpretation; and at last has insinuated that it will not generally be believed that we have taken the position which we have, for nothing. It was only a few days ago that the same paper, in discussing a question which involved variances of opinion, said substantially, "that men may differ widely in perfect honesty, and with the sincere intent on both sides to promote the public weal." And yet, in entire forgetfulness of the charity contained in this recently promulgated axiom, we have attributed to us in the shape of innuendoes, the entertainment of a corrupt motive. Had it not been for this insinuation, I should not notice the article in question. But its author has thought proper to step a very long stride beyond just and legitimate criticism of our official acts, and indirectly charge us with a lack of official honesty, by asking us in substance, this question: "Do you suppose it will be generally believed that you stand thus for nothing." We answer, that we do suppose this. The general expression of public opinion has sanctioned our course. The public have seen us in possession of a wide discretion, and have observed that in its exercise we have taken a conservative, medium course—neither wrecking ourselves on the Scylla of unrestrained intemperance, nor yet on the Charybdis of that fanaticism which has erected into an idol the one idea of absolute prohibition. This course of procedure the public have looked upon as dictated by a sense of duty, and they have sufficient charity for our acts to generally believe that we can perform this duty without the incentive of a bribe. The public in making up its judgment of the truth of this outrageous charge against us, will be apt to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances, and we believe will generally acquit us of any corrupt motive. The journal alluded to has, within a short period of time, leveled its attacks against the venerable Chief Justice of the United States; against prominent members of that most enlightened tribunal, the Court of Appeals; against that Nestor of the Judiciary, Chief Justice Duer; against the irreproachable first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and on this very day, in a covert manner, against one of the most honorable and pure men holding a judicial position in our City, Hon. Alex W. Bradford. It can do this commission little harm to be placed in the same category. We are responsible for our official conduct to the laws of the land. And if we have erred corruptly or otherwise, an ample remedy may be found in our judicial tribunals. An appeal to them would be in better taste than wholesale newspaper attacks, necessarily *ex parte* in their character, and neither distinguished for purity of diction nor freedom from the slang expressions of the day.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next at the usual hour.

Broadway.—Broadway stands a chance henceforth of enjoying a clean face. The Association commenced their superintendence last night—Smith's machines doing the work. In about a week the self-loading cars are to be put on, which will materially increase the prospect of having at least one street in such a condition that it can be forded in the muddiest season.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases, Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

LOOK AT THE PRICES! White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16, worth $25; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $2 [illegible], worth $5 [illegible]; White Toilet Sets, $1, worth $2; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3 [illegible]; Cut-glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents, worth $1 25; Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 50, worth $3; Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $6. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Old stand Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, west side.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE LARGE and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF FRENCH CHINA. We offer a complete assortment of plain white and decorated French China at the lowest market rates. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

UNEQUALED AND UNAPPROACHABLE! Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces $30; silver-plated castors 6 cut bottles $4 75; silver-plated cake baskets $5 50; silver-plated table spoons the dozen $3 75; silver-plated tea spoons, the dozen $1 50; silver-plated table forks the dozen $4. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO. Old Stand Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, west side.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE WANTED.—FAMILIES HAVING large or small quantities of new and second-hand furniture, clothing, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid for same, by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., late No. 421 Pearl-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Smith—Donnelly.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, by Rev. James Millett, James J. Smith to Elizabeth G. Donnelly, both of this City.

DIED.

Searle.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, Irene Emma, daughter of James and Charlotte Searle, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 221 Delancey-st.

Meyer.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, Emmey, daughter of John H. and Emmey Meyer, aged 1 year, 11 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 41 Cliff st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Wyckoff.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 9, Peter Wyckoff, aged 40 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 265 [illegible] st., New-York City.

Feitner.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, John Wesley Feitner, aged 26 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Charles Feitner, No. 366 8th av., corner of 28th-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

'Tis hard to part with those we love,
'Tis hard to see them die;
But still we'll trust in God above,
On whom our hopes rely.

Ray.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of consumption, John Ray, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20, 6th-st.

Hanlon.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at No. [illegible] 6th av., of [illegible], Louisa J., wife of E. Hanlon.

The remains will be taken to Harlem for interment, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Groot.—On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, John Groot, aged [illegible] years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Moore.—In Brooklyn, about 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of hydrocephalus, Anne Mary, wife of Edwin S. Moore, aged 33. She will be buried in Greenwood.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Odell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, Nicholas G. Odell, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 10 Bumpden-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. John's Church, this City, for interment.

Ayres.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 9, Anna L. Ayres, daughter of Theodore V. and Catharine Ayres, aged 16 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Grand and Avenue streets, Astoria, without further notice.

☞ The funeral of Mr. Barthelemy E. Bourgeois (who died at Havre, June 12) will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st. His friends, and those of his family, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

SILVER WARE.

WM. GALE & SON,

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER

into any style or pattern. Our house was established over *thirty* years since in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business,

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

NOW READY.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, FOR SEPTEMBER.

Containing the first of J. F. SMITH'S NEW STORY, entitled, THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

The most interesting tale ever written by this popular writer. The Journal is a large, beautifully illustrated quarto, published monthly, at 25 cents per copy or $2 per year.

S. FRENCH, Publisher, No. 122 Nassau-st.
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STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

J. F. SMITH'S NEW STORY, ENTITLED THE YOUNG PRETENDER, is commenced in the September number of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL. Now ready and for sale by all news vendors, at 25 cents per copy.

AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ABOUT the Mormons in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, which contains beside The Bay Pleasure of New-York (Illustrated); The Hoy Tree (Illustrated); Grain Cleaners; Bloomer and Crinoline; Tricks of Quackery; Pearls and Pearl Hunting; My Wife [illegible] for me; A Poor Girl on Dress; A Word from a Mother; Improved Spring-Bed Bottom (Illustrated); Market [illegible]; Business Prospects; Tobacco and Grain; [illegible]; What has been said, done and thought of in New-York the past week; Mazeppa; Seeing and Thinking; [illegible] Table of different Cities; Interesting Statistics; Notes and Queries; An Illustrated Description of a Model Country House. All these articles (and more), with Eleven Illustrations, are in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED—Price FOUR CENTS. For sale everywhere.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO EAT THEM.—WHEN ordinary food has failed to strengthen, on account of the trouble which the stomach has in digesting it, WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true Farina Crackers, which have the name WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

AN EXTRA PORTER'S SPIRIT WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS MORNING, CONTAINING THE RESULT OF THE GREAT RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE SIX CENTS.

OUT TO-DAY.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S BABY VERSUS DR. UHL'S BABY. SEE PORTRAITS OF BOTH IN THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS SOLD WHOLESALE BY ROSS & TOUSEY, OF NASSAU ST., AND RETAIL AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

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Notes on the above Bank Are taken at Par For SUMMER CLOTHING At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES—Indorsed by all regular physicians and druggists, as the most agreeable, convenient and effective cure for dyspepsia, piles, [illegible] and costiveness. They quicken the liver and blood, assist digestion, are tonic and laxative, and cause no pain, nausea or exhaustion. No quackery, and for sale only by first class druggists. Agents, New-York: HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 11 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLE?—WE CANNOT doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SIDNEY HOPMAN INFORMS HIS FRIENDS that he may be found at the Clinton-place, [illegible] Broadway, corner of 8th-st., [illegible]

[illegible] Suicide by taking Arsenic.—A Fashionable Wife.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.—6 P. M.

[illegible] steady; sales 400 bbls. at $7 12½@$7 25 for Pennsylvania, and at $7 50@$7 81½ for Ohio.

[illegible]—The demand is moderate, but there is no change in prices. Sales 500 bags Rio at 11¾c.@[illegible]

COTTON—The market is quiet, and transactions much restricted by the firmness of holders. Sales, [illegible] bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands, 15¾c. for Mobile, and 15¾c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is without important change in prices, but the demand both for the Eastern and local trade is less active. Receipts are moderate, but the stock is very small, and holders generally are not disposed to sell unless full prices are realized. Sales 5,100 bbls. at $6 45@$6 60 for common to choice Superfine State; $6 60@$6 90 for extra State; $6 [illegible]@$6 60 for Superfine Western; $6 65@$6 85 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $7 30@$9 50 for extra Genesee; and $7 40@$10 25 for extra St. Louis. The market closing quiet. The market for Southern Flour rules in favor of the purchaser, with only a moderate demand. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 35@$7 70 for common to choice Superfine; and $7 75@$9 25 for fancy to extra. In Canadian Flour there is a moderate business doing without change in prices. Sales 200 bbls. at $6 50@$6 60 for Superfine; and $6 90@$8 75 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is dull; 150 bbls. sold at $4 62½@$5 25 for common fine to choice Superfine. Corn Meal steady; sales trifling.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull and heavy for Ohio, and decidedly lower for New. The receipts of the latter are rapidly increasing. Sales 2,600 bushels new White Southern, at $1 90@$1 95; 8,600 red do., at $1 [illegible]@$1 72; 800 unsound do., at $1 40@$1 67; 4,000 red Winter Indiana, at $1 [illegible]; and 3,800 Chicago Spring, at $1 40. The Rye market is dull and lower, with trifling sales at $1@$1 06 9 bushel. The Corn market is better, with a fair demand for the eastern and local trade. Sales—83,000 bushels, at 65c. for mixed Western, (closing dull at 65c.@65¾c.) 66c. for Southern Yellow; and 84½c. for mixed Southern. White Southern is nominal at 95c.@$1 9 bushel. In Oats there is a moderate business doing, at 40c.@40c. for State, and 65c.@66c. for Western.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 450 bales Gunny Cloth at [illegible].

GUNNY BAGS—30,000 bdls. changed hands at 12c.

MOLASSES—Remains inactive, and prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork remains quiet, without change in prices. The stock continues moderate, and there is no desire on the part of holders to make, except at very full prices. The sales are 500 bbls., closing firm, at $24 40 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime. Other kinds continue nominal. The demand for Beef is very moderate, mainly for the shipping and local trade, but the market is unchanged. Sales are only 170 bbls. at $14 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra. Prime Beef, though inactive, retains its buoyancy, $80 50@$81 being the ruling figures, from which holders will make no abatement at present. Beef Hams are inactive, and prices nominally as last quoted. Cut Meats are scarce and prices have slightly advanced. Sales 21 hhds. Hams and Shoulders, at 12¾c. for the former, and 11¼c. for the latter. Bacon remains quiet, with small sales Western smoked at 14c. Lard [illegible] bbls., with a good inquiry. Sales 200 bbls. at 15¾c.@15¾c. Butter is selling to a moderate extent at 16c.@20c. for Ohio, and 18c.@22c. for State. Cheese is dull.

WHISKEY—Continues dull, but without change in price. Sales 70 bbls. at 25½c.@26½c. cash.

SALT—A sale of 4,945 sacks Ashton's was made, supposed at $1 40, 6 months. The market is dull.

SUGAR—The market is firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 900 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c.@9¾c., 4 months, the inside price for low grade; 800 boxes No. 9 Havana, 6¾c. cash in bond for export.

TALLOW—The market is firmer. Sales—28,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¾c. 6 mos.

TOBACCO—Is firm and in fair request; 118 hhds. Kentucky, 10¼c.@16c.; 139 bales Havana, 40c.@45c.; 12 bales Yara, private terms; 110 cases Seedleaf, 15c.@40c. [illegible]

WHALEBONE—We note a sale of 10,000 lbs. Fair Ochotsk New-Bedford, at about $1 20.

WHISKEY—The market is dull, and prices tend downward. Sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 31c., closing with buyers inclined to pay over 30c.

FREIGHTS—The engagements are small, with engagements to Liverpool of 5,000 bushels Corn in bulk; 3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible]; small parcels Cotton 3d. [illegible] Liverpool, 3d. To London—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Oil Cake, 15s. A bark, 400 tons, was chartered to load Flour at City Point for Rotterdam at 5 [illegible] 9 bbl., thence to San Francisco, Coffee, about [illegible].

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SORREL Thoroughbred mare, between 7 and 8 years old, sired by old Trustee, and representing him very closely in appearance; is a fine traveler, spirited, yet kind and gentle, remarkably well broke, and of great endurance, is not afraid of rail cars, and safe for fastest car one to drive. She is sound and without blemish. This mare is really an unknown, and in the connection of a Public Stable would probably bring $500. Price $400. Apply to R. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantee for the United States, are now ready to entertain proposals for the different front any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any [illegible] yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by speedy process, and with an immense saving of fuel and cost. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest establishments. Pamphlets, with full description and testimonials of persons in Europe, may be had on application at present, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE SARRAZIN'S FILS & MORRA, Paris, 24 BERRARD, No. 3 Dey-st., New-York.

ELIAS POWERS, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

THE CELEBRATED FLY TRAP THAT goes by clock work.—The most curious and effectual machine for clearing of flies and mosquitoes. Who wants to get rid of the flies can do so by the use of one of these traps. For sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 404 Broadway, near Spring st.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

ROSENFELD'S PATENT PORTABLE GUILD FOUNTAIN PEN.—New for sale at No. 179 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Season.....(Of Wallack's Theatre.)....M. BUGANZA, Jr.

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Five in boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$3.

The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole season of 28 performances.

Season Admission.....Five Dollars.
Reserved seat for the season.....Ten Dollars.
Private boxes for season.....Forty to Sixty Dollars.
THEODORE MOSS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. WAGNER, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendance of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 6 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
M. GUILMETTE,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON,
Sig. ARNOLDI,

Supported by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
in the chorus and orchestra.

The Instrumental Establishment will be reinforced by the GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN, Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM

And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 12,
the performance will commence with the

1. Overture.....The Bronze Horse
2. HERNANI.....Verdi
3. LA SONNAMBULA.....Bellini
Count Rodolfo.....M. Guilmette
Amina.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
Theresa.....Mme. Dare
Chorus.....The Chorus
4. SLEIGH POLKA
5. "MOLLY BAWN".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(An Irish Ballad.)
6. WEDDING MARCH.....Mendelssohn
An intermission of ten minutes will take place.
7. QUADRILLE.....North Star.
8. STABAT MATER INFLAMMATUS.
Mlle. Simon and Chorus
9. "SCHNEIDER LEID"
(Comic German Chorus.)
10. "TAK' YOUR AULD CLOAK ABOUT YE."
(Scotch Ballad.) M. Guilmette
11. ECHOS DE MONT BLANC.
12. LEBE WOHL.....Miss Agnes Robertson
13. GALOP.....Herstal
The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.

The management begs to announce that on this evening

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT

Takes his benefit at this Theatre, on which occasion the beautiful and brilliant

MRS. JOHN WOOD

Will appear as Pottia in the successful burlesque of

SHYLOCK

Which will be performed positively for the last time.

MR. JOHN WOOD

Will sustain his inimitable personation of the Jew. Before the burlesque the laughable comedietta of

THE MARQUIS AND COBBLER,

In which Mr. Wood will also appear.

MR. DAVENPORT

Will appear in both pieces. The other characters by Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Cook, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, &c.

To-morrow evening—THE CORSAIR.

BIRGE'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1857.

Another triumph of the charming and beautiful

Signorina TERESA ROLLA,

In SELINA; Or, THE ISLE OF NYSIRIS.

Last night but one of the Talented Vandevile Company.

PROMENADE CONCERT to commence at 7.

POPPING THE QUESTION.
SELINA; Or, THE ISLE OF NYSIRIS.
THE TWO GREGORIES.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents

THURSDAY—THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. Last night of BLANCHE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857.

R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c. &c.
YOUNG AMERICA in "Old Bob Ridley,"
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.
F. BUCKLEY in new Violin Solos,

And
MISS C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.

Burlesque on the
HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Banjo Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses.

The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.

Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

New Hall No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

Immense success of this talented Troupe of Artists.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1857.

R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo.
YOUNG AMERICA in "Old Bob Ridley."
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.
F. BUCKLEY in new Violin Solos, and
Miss C. HIFFERT will appear, together with the whole Troupe.

Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents. Commences at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. Buckleys respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entirely new entertainment in White Faces.

PIERPY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $4 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12,

The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MAN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
PADDY THE PIPER.

CHINESE HALL,
No. 539 Broadway.

Second appearance of the wonderful
CHINESE JUGGLERS,

In all their great feats and astonishing performances, including the great feats of
THE IMPALEMENT.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 12 cents.
DOR WING, Proprietor.

MISS JULIANA MAY.

The friends of Miss JULIANA MAY, Prima Donna, are respectfully informed that she will make her first appearance in her native country, after an absence of six years in Europe, early in September next.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Ridgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West 26th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York will be held at the Committee Room, No. 629 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE W. PEARCY, Chairman.
M. N JONES, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—DRIVERS, PORTERS AND EXPRESSMEN.—Lost, a small sewed leather portmanteau, or trunk, somewhat worn, and marked on each end C. R. N. It was taken (by mistake, probably) from the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, on the arrival of the steamship Persia. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the EVERETT HOUSE, Union-square.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.

JOHN H. WHITE.
Gilsey Building, No. 160 Broadway.

FOUND—AUGUST 11, 1857, NEAR PECK SLIP, a lady's Breach Pin. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement at No. 107 South-st., first floor.

STATIONERY.

BONTE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS and Blank Book Mfrs., 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, invoices, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, ink, pocket-books, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING: AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 217 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on Monday

A choice assortment of
Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets
Received per last steamer. No. 478 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES, &c., &c.

We will offer on Monday, the 10th,
The balance of our Summer stock of
Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs,
Below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway

are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters.
Price from $1 50 upwards.

NEW SIDE BARDED SILK ROBES.
For the Fall Trade.

Just opened, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY
FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

We shall open the largest and most fashionable assortment of
LADIES AND MISSES PATTERN BONNETS
ever offered for sale.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture, and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

GOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ave., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices; also, new piano-fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are an American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 71 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND SILVER WATCHES, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Genevas full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $100.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PERMANENT, sure-paying business, long established, and netting from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. It is highly respectable, light and pleasant, and required the attention of two persons but a few hours daily.

WHEELER & CO., No. 234 Broadway, Office No. 13.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE CLOTHING business, with cash; the object is to increase the business. A note addressed to CLOTHING, Times office, will receive attention. Agents need not apply, apply for two days.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT. A. L. BASSETT.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. H. W. LAW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper, Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No. 48 Vesey-st. A. L. BASSETT.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. DAVID OWEN.
Late of Montgomery, Ala.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 422 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.
NEW VOLUME.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.
VOLUME XIII.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth edition, revised, enlarged, and brought up to the present time. Edited by THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews. With upwards of 400 beautiful engravings on steel, and many thousands on wood. To be comprised in 21 vols. 4to. Cloth, $5 50 per vol.

This edition has undergone careful revision and extensive alterations, so as to accommodate it to the improved taste and advanced intelligence of the times. The editor has secured the cooperation of the most eminent living authors, who have contributed treatises in the various departments of Science, Literature, the Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Statistics, and General Knowledge, to supersede those now rendered obsolete by the progress of discovery, improvements in the arts, or the general advancement of society.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF VOL. XIII.

KAFRARIA. By Sir BENJAMIN PINE.
KANT. By Rev. JOHN CAIRNES, M.A.
KARS. Revised by Dr. SABBETH, K.B.
KNIGHTS, KNIGHTHOOD, LIVERY, and LORRAINE. By Dr. DORAN.
LABRADOR and LAPLAND. Revised by AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S., &c.
LAGRANGE and LALANDE. By THOMAS YOUNG, M.D.
LANGUAGE. Revised by R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., &c.
LAW. By J. F. M'LENNAN, M.A., Advocate.
LAW OF NATIONS and LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. By JAMES MILL.
LEAD, LEATHER and LIFE PRESERVERS. By CHARLES TOMLINSON.
LEPROSY. By J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.
LIBRARIES. By EDWARD EDWARDS, Free Library, Manchester.
LIGHT. By T. S. TRAILL, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh.
LIGHTHOUSES. By ALVAN STEVENSON, C.E.
LOCK. By R. B. DENISON, M.A., Q.C.
LOGIC. By WILLIAM SPALDING, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews.
LOMBARDS and LOMBARDY. By the Author of the Article "Italy."
LONDON. By H. G. REID.
LUTHER. By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.D., D.C.L., D. Ph. &c.
MADAGASCAR. By Rev. W. ELLIS, Author of "Polynesian Researches," &c.
MADEIRA. By J. Y. JOHNSON, Author of a "Handbook for Madeira."

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM, FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE SHOP, FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE STORE, FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
IN THE MARKET, FOR THE BOOK-AGENT,
ON THE FARM, FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN,
FIRESIDES, FOR everybody.

"How to Do Business," forcibly closes our past series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Education; How to buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Keep Time and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 50 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Sent by FIRST MAIL to any Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75; in one vol., muslin, $1 50.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

JUST PUBLISHED,
JEANNETTE,

The Heroine of the Providence Plantations. Her life, loves and lunacy. Octavo neatly bound, containing three exceptionable in lithography of the heroine, price $1. Address E. N. VAN TASSEL, publisher, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.

Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Cleerman,	Wm. R. Hinman.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 34 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 125 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE FALL TERM OF THE POLYTECHNIC Institute, corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., New-York, will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 1.

Parents are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, and inspect the literary, scientific and artistic productions of the pupils. A. T. DRAKE, Principal.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLEB will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLEB, Esq., at No. 128 4th-av. H. DRISLEB, No. 112 West 22d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $125 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
(Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 28 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $150 per year; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

WM. F. RICHARDS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

TERMISES ROME RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 38 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MRS. MAGAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 31st-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

OWNERS ARE WANTED FOR two Boats, Railroad iron, butter, set of child's clothing, pieces of alpaca, rope, &c. Call at No. 26 Franklin-st.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GERMAN WAITER WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT A German waiter to assist; such as can speak and understand French in a private family. Apply at Hampden-place, English, and is neat and obliging. Also, one is highly recommended, English, German, French, pleasant and obliging waiter. Would do chamber work, or would be taken work in a small family. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Protestant wants a situation as above, of farmer; understands draining and mechanic; also the care and feeding of cattle; is a careful driver; or will take a coachman's situation alone, in the City. Will give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 254 Broadway, or address, at the office of this paper, R. G. R.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 PROTESTANT women, mother and daughter, one to cook, wash and iron; the other, chamber maid and washing, or washing and ironing; both are willing to do the work of a family; will go any distance in the country; highly recommended; willing to take moderate wages; can be seen at No. 208 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation as servant in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address HENRY ADAMS, No. 8 Thompson-st., near Canal-st., for four days.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse, or to do housework, or make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 136 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn, room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as

AUCTION SALES.

E. B. BANGS, Auctioneer, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO-MORROW, AUG. 13, AT 10½ O'CLOCK. EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., will sell a very large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand parlor furniture, consisting in part of four elegantly carved and richly covered rosewood parlor suits, but little used; four do. do., entirely new, splendid sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, divans, reception, easy, rocking and other chairs; etagères, (richly carved, with mirror back and front,) side-boards, bookcases, book and center stands, &c., &c.

Also, bedroom enameled suits in various colors, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, beds, bedding, mattresses, palliases, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, elegant mirrors, mantel, square and oval, pier, top and plain chamber do. Carpets—Velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, &c., &c.

Vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver and silver-plated ware, glassware, &c.

Also, a splendid collection of paintings, by eminent artists, superior engravings, &c.

A portion of the above is the property of a gentleman recently deceased, and removed for convenience of sale, and is in every respect well deserving the attention of buyers. Sale positive.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JNO. S. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, No. 11 Gold-st., by order of Assignee, the entire stock of Domestic and Foreign Hardware, &c., contained in said store. Also, stove and office fixtures and one large iron safe. Catalogues now ready. Terms four months.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany sofas; chairs, bureaus, centre-tables, pier and oval glasses; silver plated ware; tin and wood ware; enameled chamber suits, carpets, bedding, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of E. N. Davis, No. 36 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods direct from the manufactory, adapted to city and country trade, without reserve for cash.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 8, 1857.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,506
Total	$635,506

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 59 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

R. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 16 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. R. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Richard Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. R. Lanman,	Wm. C. Caston,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. E. Dunscan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. B. Wolfe,	Jas. Gelland, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. W. Westervelt,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Moses Wheeler,	Wm. M. Oary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
N. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 10th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. John Lloyd & Sons, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House a above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 15 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—Port of New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.

WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 12, 1856.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

69,264 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
19,000 cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.
[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall laid in cement.
3,000 cubic yards of paving laid in cement.
694,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate house and pipe chambers appertinent to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SHAICK, THEO. R. DE FOREST, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 30 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 31 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magadalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $314,376 98. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine issued to this Company, due on the 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1awlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11,'56-1awlyW*

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 10, 1857.—The bills of this Bank are redeemed at par at our Banking House, in Bridgeport. GEO. KEELER, President.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase some first quality second-hand furniture, carpets, window curtains and gas fixtures. Any one wishing to dispose of such articles low for cash can hear of a purchaser by addressing G. A. C., at this office.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 8 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 17 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 87 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest. Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
1:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No Baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVE FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The [illegible] L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 51 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS FOR TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Wed'day, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 13, 9 A. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 15, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 6 A. M.	

Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM WEST SIDE PECK-SLIP, E. R.—The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will commence running, in place of steamer *Catalina*, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, (Aug. 12,) at 10 o'clock. Days of leaving New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. Leaves Bridgeport TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mornings, at 7½ o'clock. Passage: Saloon, 75 cents; deck, 50 cents For information, inquire at steamboat office. GEO. W. COELIES, No. 286 Pearl-st., Corner of Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. FURGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND. $1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depot South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ½ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,321 tons burth. INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3
Saturday ... Oct. 24	Saturday ... Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 19th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class and splendid steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
ARIEL ...	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 2
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL ... Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—SEAMAN LOWERRE, No. 307 Spring-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., requests the attention of Builders and others to his large and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting of Clark's best and other butts, gimblet screws, frame pulleys, sash cords and weights, Parker Mills nails, American locks in great variety, sliding door and French window trimmings, bar, hoop and rod iron, carriage bolts and rivets, and a general assortment of articles suitable for sportsmen and others.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. fluted twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Cobwa's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN IN BACK or LOINS, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send *free of postage*, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK! THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, *Professor of Diseases of Women.* One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent Dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 59 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 869 Post-Office.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 269 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st. and No. 362 Hudson-st.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR

Is a concentrated extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, *not taken*, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel *Pain and Disease.*

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin.*

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS

are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*, they quicken *Digestion*, add *Consistency, Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood*, and greatly increase the power of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

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George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
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Dr. R. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intellig'cer*, New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, [illegible]
Rev. R. C. Taylor, [illegible]
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Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 5 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders; 3 packages for $2 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!! HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

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For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, [illegible], loss of sight, inability &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE D. JARVES and HENRY CORMERAIS against THOMAS F. PHILLIPS and WILLIAM N. MARCUS. Summons for relief. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1857.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

You will please take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 20th day of July, 1857. Dated New-York, July 20, 1857. To THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, one of the above defendants. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy22-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PICKERSGILL against DAVID GLINES, MOSES K. GLINES and JAMES C. SLAGHT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To DAVID GLINES, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventeen cents, and for the interest from the twentieth day of June, 1857, and for the further sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action. JOHN H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of July, 1857. JOHN H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy22-law6w

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—FRANZ SCHLOTTER and SARAH C., his wife, against PHEBE SCOYEN, MARY SMITH, special guardian, &c., and SIDNEY SANDERSON and JOHN LEVERIDGE, Trustees of MARY SMITH and others. Summons for [illegible]. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant MARY SMITH, special guardian, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1857.

CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in said action was filed as aforesaid on the 30th day of May, 1857. CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au5-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—HUGH HALSEY and MARY ANN GRAY, administrators of the estate of EDWARD S. GRAY, deceased, against GEORGE CUFFEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To GEORGE CUFFEE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 13th day of November, 1852, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 24, 1857. JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy22-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH F. PIERSON against ARTHUR EDWARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said City and County of New-York, at said City, on the 10th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 26th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 10th August, 1857.

R. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au12-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON H. WELLS and JONATHAN E. CHRISTIE against GEORGE A. WENDELL.—By order of the Justice of said Court granting the same, notice is hereby given that an attachment has issued against the estate of GEORGE A. WENDELL, now or late of West Bloomfield, in the County of Ontario, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless the said defendant, GEORGE A. WENDELL, appear and discharge such attachment according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice. And that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law, and are void.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

jy29-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, TOMPKINS COUNTY.—JABEZ R. HARDING against OLIVER E. GIBBS.—Summons.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this cause, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Tompkins County, on the 27th day of July, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on us at Ithaca, Tompkins County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, (besides costs and disbursements of this suit,) with interest from June 15, 1857.

FERRIS & CUSHING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy29-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July 1857.

SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.

jy30-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of James Cooley, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPKE, Administratrix, &c.

jy15-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1857.

M. T. BRENNAN, JOHN FLANLEY, Executors.

jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857.

ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

mh31-law6mW*

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Writ of Certiorari Granted by the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Stratton, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham appeared yesterday morning before Judge Daly, sitting at Chambers, and applied for a writ of *certiorari* to review the question of the legality of the commitment of the client.

The commitment he read as follows:

United States District Police Court.—By William F. Davison, Esq., one of the Police Justices for the City of New-York: To the policemen and constables of the said City, and every one of them: and to the keeper of the City Prison of the City of New-York, to commit to the keeper of the said prison the body of Emma A. Cunningham, and detain her in custody, otherwise Cunningham, and detain her in the keeper thereof, and you, the said keeper, are hereby commanded to receive into your custody, in the said prison, the body of the said Emma A. Cunningham, otherwise Cunningham, charged before me, on the oath of Samuel H. Gates and others, with [illegible] on the 3d day of August, 1857, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, fraudulently purloining an infant, falsely pretending to be the lawful mother of parents whose child we do not know, with the intent of transferring the inheritance and to take away the property of Harvey Burdell, deceased, with the intent of transferring the inheritance and property from the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, and from the distributees of such person, to the said Emma A. Cunningham, in your custody in the said prison, without bail, or bail be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the General Police Office, in the City of New-York, this 10th day of August, 1857. WM. F. DAVISON, Police Justice.

His Honor Judge Daly expressed some doubts as to his power of granting the writ applied for, and thought the application ought to have been made to the Supreme Court. However, in some instances he considered that by virtue of the powers of a Supreme Court Commissioner, under the old practice and of a Justice of the Peace, he could grant the writ. The following petition was handed in for consideration:

PETITION FOR A CERTIORARI.

To the Honorable Judge Daly:

Emma Augusta Cunningham shows that she is now a prisoner, confined in the custody of Thomas W. Dulin, Prison Keeper and agent for that purpose of Robert Ray Green, Esq., Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, at No. 31 Bond-street, in the said City of New-York; and that she is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof, nor is she committed or detained by virtue of any warrant, order, judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, nor for any matter or thing by the same adjudged, nor upon any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; but the cause of your petitioner's imprisonment, to some supposed extent, is connected with the petitioner stands charged, and has been committed to prison by virtue of a warrant, a copy of which your petitioner is ready to exhibit, if required, and which warrant your petitioner is informed and believes is illegal in this, that it does not specify any offence against any law of this State, and that your petitioner is informed and believes that her imprisonment